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VOL. XXII NO. 83 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

GANDHIJI ON RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Excise Duty On Sugar To Be Reduced By 5 As.?

GOVERNMENT MOVE FOR RESTORATION?

Select Committee's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, April 8.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Sugar Excise Bill carried by a majority against Government opposition proposal reducing the excise duty from 21 annas to 16 annas.

Further the Committee unanimously agreed to impose 10 annas on factory—produced Khandsari sugar. As regards palmyra produced sugar the proposal that seems to find favour is that the Government should be enabled to impose a duty after due investigation and with the previous consent of the Central Legislature.

GOVT. MOVE FOR RESTORATION.

It is further understood that the Government would move for the restoration of the excise duty on sugar to 21 annas as proposed in the Bill. But Government may be agreeable, if the Opposition so desires, to impose the duty from August 1 instead of April 1.—A.P.

LEVY OF DUTY ON AUGUST 1?

Proposed Sugar Research Institute

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Select Committee on Sugar Bill met to-day to conclude their labours. After a prolonged discussion it was decided by 11 votes to 6 votes that duty on factory sugar should be reduced from Rs. 1-5as. to one rupee per cwt., and duty on Khandsari sugar should be reduced to ten annas per cwt.

The non-officials pressed a substantial reduction in duty on Palmyra sugar.

The Government agreed to make investigation into the question thoroughly and duty would be fixed in light of the investigation.

It was agreed that imposition of duty on sugar should be postponed till August 1 as demanded by some factories.

An important decision arrived at by the Select Committee was that as sugar industry had immense possibilities of growing so as to be in a position to export sugar a central sugar research institute should be established.

The Committee also decided that duty should be abolished as soon as sur-charge was removed. —United Press.

SIR JOHN KERR DEAD

LONDON, April 3.

Sir John Kerr is dead .—Reuter.

(Sir John Kerr was appointed Governor of Assam in 1922).

Md. YAKUB INTERPRETS JINNAH

His Opposition To White Paper Not Unqualified

NEW DELHI, April 8

Mr. Jinnah's opposition to the White Paper as expressed at the recent meeting of the Council of the Muslim League was not so unqualified as press reports seemed to make out, says Sir Mahomed Yakub in a statement to the Associated Press. Sir Mahomed observes that the press reports would leave the impression that Mr. Jinnah was prepared to continue his fight against the White Paper at any risk and under any circumstances.

"What Mr Jinnah said on that occasion was that the White Paper was divided into two parts. The first related to the provinces and the second to the Centre. Mr. Jinnah thought that the White Paper scheme relating to the Centre was extremely objectionable but at the same time he was anxious that the communal decision given by the Premier should be incorporated in any constitution that was framed for India; and if Hindus and Muslims did not come to any settlement, he would have to accept even the White Paper, however much he disliked it, because the communal decision could not be given effect to, unless there was any scheme of reforms. It would thus appear that Mr. Jinnah's attitude against the White Paper was not so pronounced and unqualified as press report of his speech makes it out to be.

"Mr. Jinnah also made it clear that if there was no settlement with the Hindus and there was no modification of the White Paper he would place the whole matter before the Muslim League and would abide by the decision of the majority.

NO RESIGNATION?

"Questioned whether he would resign if the majority view was against him, Mr. Jinnah flatly refused to entertain any such idea.

"Now, the Muslim viewpoint is that although they are not fully satisfied with the White Paper scheme they would not go to the length of rejecting it at any cost. Pandit Malaviya's attitude towards the communal decision has practically closed the door on a settlement a fact for mans know where they stand.—mans know where they stand."—A. P

DEMOCRATS MEETING

Proposed Amalgamation With Nationalists

NEW DELHI, April 8.

A meeting of the Democratic Party in the Assembly to discuss a proposal for amalgamation with Nationalists was held to-day when, it is understood, Mr. K. C. Neogy, leader of the Democrats, explained the nature of the proposal.

Various views are said to have been expressed, the general idea being that democrats, would have no objection to style themselves as Nationalists but that in the interests of party discipline it was not desirable that the composition of the executive of Democrats should be disturbed or altered in any way. The meeting dispersed without coming to any conclusion.—A.P.

On Saturday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 2,10,400

OTTAWA & ASSEMBLY

Divergence Of Views About Constitution Of Examining Committee

NEW DELHI, April 8.

It has now been decided that a committee to examine the working of the Ottawa Agreement should be a committee of the Assembly and not a joint committee of both the Houses. Government favoured the latter proposal but when party leaders were consulted they stated that the Assembly resolution spoke of 'its' committee and not a joint committee. The report of the Committee will be available for discussion at the July session of the Assembly.—A.P.

TAGORE'S WELCOME

Every Worker Given Freedom Of Action

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Doctor Rabindranath Tagore interviewed by the Associated Press in regard to Mahatma Gandhi's decision, said: "I approve of Mahatma Gandhi's decision which gives every worker freedom of action in the service of the country."—A.P.

STOP PRESS

SIR F. PALMER DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 8

The death ha occurred of Sir Frederick Palmer.

SENSATION IN 1,000-MILE MOTOR RACE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BRESCIA, April 8.

Rain and slippery roads increased the dangers of the Mille-emiglia motor race of 1,000 miles over mountains and plains, and through towns and villages. Fifty-eight competitors included four M. G. racers. A sensation was caused soon after the start, three cars crashing the same wall thirty miles from Brescia.

An Aston Martin driven by Manek and Ubbry was badly damaged and withdrew. Then an Alfa Romeo driven by Ferrari and Argentiero hit the same spot, and the steering wheel column entered the chest of the driver who was removed to hospital in a critical condition.

The second driver was knocked unconscious but not seriously.

Another Alfa Romeo, driven by Borelli, also crashed, but neither driver was hurt. Subsequently Earl Howe driving an M. G. crashed a telegraph pole near Florence. The car was badly smashed and withdrawn. Howe was not injured.

Another M. G. driven by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, has withdrawn.

GENERAL STRIKE ON 23RD APRIL

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

At a meeting of the All India Textile Workers Council of Action held this evening in the office of the local mill Majdur Union, a resolution was passed approving the decision of the Bombay Strike Committee to declare a general strike in Bombay on 23rd April and calling upon all textile workers at various textile centres to strike simultaneously and thus bring about an all India textile workers general strike by the end of April.

Another resolution passed by the Council of Action appealed to the International Working Class movement and all its organisations to actively support the struggle of Indian textile workers.

A third resolution condemned the prohibition of all meetings and processions at Sholapur, Cawnpor and Ahmedabad and the arrest and conviction of strike leaders.—A. P.

SUSPENSION OF C. D.

Not Prompted By Delhi Decision

MADRAS, April 8.

Mahatma Gandhi has given an exclusive interview to the special correspondent of the "Hindu," at Patna, on the situation, arising out of his statement suspending the civil disobedience movement:

Question: "Your statement is all too brief for general readers and is likely to be mistaken by some as desertion on your part of your fellow-prisoners."

AVOIDING POSSIBILITY OF INTERNAL DECAY.

Gandhiji replied: "I knew I laid myself open to such a charge when I deliberately decided to omit all references to them, for my decision had nothing to do with securing the release of prisoners. Civil resisters do not march to prison in order to get out of it the next day. They will come out in their own good time. My only aim in coming to this decision was to purge the movement of any possibility of internal decay. Such a possibility must always be there when an imperfect man handles imperfect instruments.

"I, therefore, felt that the time had come for me to reduce the possibility of decay to a minimum, and that could only be secured if civil resistance was confined to one person only, that one being the most versed in the science. Hence the possibility of early discharge of prisoners is really greater now than before, especially if Government believe in the sincerity of my decision.

WHY HE CANNOT "GO WHOLE HOG."

Replying to another question, why, having confined civil resistance to himself, he should not go the whole-hog, and suspend it altogether, Gandhiji declared:

"That is undoubtedly a very proper question. All I can say in answer is that, as the author of Satyagraha and as a staunch believe in its efficacy, I may not suspend it in my own person, except under circumstances which will discredit the movement itself, as, for instance, violence by Satyagrahis themselves."

Asked how far his decision was prompted by the Delhi decision, Gandhiji replied:

"Not in the slightest degree; it was taken definitely on Easter Monday at Saharsa. I had no knowledge that the Delhi Conference had finished its deliberations, and that, it had come to a definite conclusion. I came to know on Tuesday that the Conference had concluded its deliberations. What is more, the Decision had come to me vaguely some days before it was finally taken, when I knew nothing of the Delhi proposals. Therefore, in point of time and fact, my decision to confine civil resistance only to myself had no connection whatsoever with the Delhi Conference resolutions.

BEFORE DELHI DECISION.

"Long before the Delhi Conference took concrete form, I had said in conversation and in letters to friends that it was the duty of Congressman, who believed in Council-entry and could or would not offer civil resistance to form a party and prosecute the Council-entry programme. Thus and only thus, in my opinion, could the situation be clarified and the paralysis of Congressmen removed. Indeed, even when the Poona Conference was meeting, I suggested to Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Satyamurti that, if they believed in the Council programme, they should follow it and canvass public opinion in its favour.

WHY PARA WAS OMITTED.

"The decision about civil resistance is only based on ethical ground, and so far as I know, has no connection whatsoever with the external circumstances. I can also tell you that in the statement, as it was drafted on Easter Monday, there was a paragraph, regarding Council-entry, for those who would not take up constructive activities mentioned in my statement. I removed that paragraph, because, I had, before the statement was given to the Press, seen Delhi friends and given the letter which is already before the public."—A. P.

CONVENE CONGRESS SESSION

New Party Can't Have Support Without Its Recognition

JUBBULPORE, April 7.

Unless and until the newly formed Swaraj Party is duely recognised by the Congress I am not prepared to join it," thus said Seth Govind Das interviewed about the Swaraj Party's projected revival.

Continuing he said: "Having been a member" of both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State continuously for six years, naturally I cannot be opposed to work in legislatures under all circumstances. I have been connected with the All-India Swarajya Party as its treasurer and with the C. P. Swarajya Party as president from its very inception by Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. I had misgivings about Mahatmaji's sympathetic attitude towards its revival.

ONLY COURSE. ADVICE.

The sponsors of the move is not to rest content with Gandhiji's blessings alone, but take the fullest advantage of his offer to render such assistance as was in his power to give. Mahatmaji has willingly placed himself at the Swarajya Party's disposal. It is wise to consult him in formulating Swarajya Party's policy and programme.

NEXT STEP.

Besides it is my firm conviction that the Party cannot acquire the old Swarajya Party's status unless and until it is duly recognised by the Congress. I for one hesitate even in joining it without such recognition and I am undoubtedly speaking for a large majority of Congressmen of C.P. and elsewhere. It is, therefore, essential to call for the All-India Congress Committee meeting without delay to consider the question which should immediately be placed before an open session of the National Congress."

ONLY CAUSE.

Sethji admitted that the only open course left for ending the existing depressed condition to revive the fight of freedom on all fronts and avoid chaos and friction is to call an open session of the Congress with representatives of all schools of thought.

Concluding Sethji complemented Gandhiji and said that "the only man who can achieve this object is Mahatmaji and the organisation through which it can be achieved is the Congress."—United Press.

INSULL TO BE SENT TO U. S. A. ON TUESDAY

ISTANBUL, April 8.

The Turkish Government have notified me they have decided to extradite Insull." said Mr. Skinner American Ambassador, on arrival from Ankara in connection with Insull case. It is thought likely Insull will be sent to America on board the steamer "Executive," leaving on Tuesday.—Reuter's Special.

EXPRESS TRAIN DISASTER

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 8

Seven persons were killed and 30 injured when an express train from Bello Horizonte ran off the rails and plunged down the mountain side.—Reuter's Special.

Import Only Science From West

Islamic Message Of Brotherhood Unparalleled In History

Dr. Wahby On Causes Of Decline Of Islam

MUSLIMS AS INSTRUMENT FOR ESTABLISHING SOCIALISM

A brilliant lecture on "The Decline of Islam—Its Causes and Remedies" was delivered by Dr. Bedjhjet Wahby, the well-known Egyptian scholar, on Sunday evening, at a large public meeting, organised under the auspices of the Bombay Muslim Students' Union, at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Bombay.

Mr. S.A. Brelvi presided. At the end of the lecture Dr. Wahby answered a few questions put to him by some among the audience. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was among those present.

"A MOST CULTURED MAN."

In introducing Dr. Wahby to the audience, Mr. S.A. Brelvi said that the lecturer was one of the most cultured men living. He had travelled extensively in Islamic countries and had come into intimate contact with well-known men in Egypt and Turkey, who had made history. He was also a deep student of Islamic history. His knowledge of men and affairs, particularly of the Near East, was such that what he did not know about them was not worth knowing.

Dr. Wahby prefaced the exposition of what he termed as a "very wide subject, impossible to be treated in full detail," namely, the subject of "the Decline of Islam, Its Causes and Cures," with the remark that the neglect of "a great religion" by the modern Islamic generation was perhaps only the symptom of the disease that began with the increasing materialistic tendencies and the emphasis on economics so prevalent in the West and in the rest of the world.

"At a time when we are expecting more and more prosperity," the lecturer felt that Islam with its emphasis on happiness in this world, had a large part to play.

The word "religion" possessed no precise meaning. It pointed out the great duties and truths—regarding, for example, the deity, future life, prayer, and these formed the characteristics of all religions.

ISLAM'S CHARACTERISTICS.

The characteristic of Islam was that, apart from the future life, also emphasised and included the whole of the physical and mental activities of man on earth itself and in which character it fundamentally differed from Christianity with its dogma of "My Kingdom is not of this world." This was a vital difference in the claim of Islam for its tenet Universal Brotherhood of Man" in this world itself. It explained the democratic character of Islam.

Islam was concerned with the primary and important question of the Creator and of the creature and the bond between the two. Islam also taught and insisted that Man had certain definite duties to perform in this world as apart from the other world. These duties were detailed and laid down by the Sheriat. Islam enjoined on Man the "duty of acquiring knowledge, unceasingly from the cradle to the very grave."

"ASTOUNDING IGNORANCE."

The ignorance and backwardness of Muslims in the face of this important injunction in the Sheriat was, therefore, "astounding" and was an indelible 'shame.' The great Muslim Fraternity that extended over vast areas should blot out this shame, added the lecturer.

The Christians in their long struggle with "Scholasticism" had put forth their finest efforts to liberate true Christian thought from the stranglehold of mere scholasticism and dogma. It was only after an intense struggle with "drab scholasticism" that the principle of "Christian Service" was realised to be capable of usage for betterment of Man in his social climb. The struggle with Islamic Scholasticism and the return to pristine and living faith in the great principles of Islam was, therefore, a preliminary condition to advance.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

The Islamic Message of the Brotherhood of Man that spread to the uttermost confines of the earth had no parallel in history of the world, observed Dr. Wahby. Such a great fraternity of people of diverse races with brotherhood and equality before God and Man betokened vital principles of life as found in Islam. "This message that all of us are brothers, that all humanity forms one big fraternity is the basic factor of the Islamic religion. In fact it was the corner--stone of the whole edifice. It explained Islam's democratic equalitarian nature.

CAUSE OF WEAKNESS.

As such, the creeping in of "narrow Nationalism" into the Islamic people was undoubtedly another cause of weakness in the Islamic Faith. The political unit in pre-Islamic world was the "tribe," knit together by "blood-bonds or kinship." The fact that hostile tribes and races were knit together into one Religious Faith, of Islam showed that Islam rejected "blood-kinship" as the tie or bond for Man and Society to endure. The political and social ties that narrow Nationalisms insisted on maintaining was, therefore, alien to Islam which was a fraternity of Man in this world itself.

NARROW NATIONALISM.

How narrow nationalism wrecked Islam how dangerous it proved to Islam, was demonstrated in the revolts in Turkish national histtory before the War and even after. "The only ties that bind me to my brothers is the Muslim tie and not the narrow sentiment of nationaalism that circumscribes Man, and which I disclaim," said the lecturer.

BANE OF AUTOCRACY.

Another weakness that Islam suffered from in its early History was the malignant influence of "autocracy," as could be judged from its effects on Islam. A good autocrat may be able to advance the interests of humanity in religion or in politics, but it was impossible to ensure equally worthy "successions." The arrival of autocrat at the head of Islam did, therefore, a great harm just before the Crusades. The atmosphere of corruption that the autocrat induced and the importation of whims as a factor into the movements of religion was a drag on the growth of Islam.

CAUSE OF DECLINE OF ISLAM.

The division of Islamic countries among contending autocrats who indulged in fratricidal war in which the Religious Faith was exploited for ulterior motives contributed to the decline of Islam before the advent of the Western forces of Nationalism.

The speaker then dealt with the historical part of Islam and divided the growth and decline of Islam into two periods from the beginning to the Crusades and from the Crusades to the present day.

In examining the political fortunes of the Islamic powers, particularly Tur-

(Continued on page 6).

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted a grown-up girl or virgin. Widow, fair, educated, and skilled in music for a rich, fair, Tanjore Iyengar, B.A., L.T. of 28. Apply with details, Box No. 983, c/o "The Hindu," Madras. 2236

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Wanted (1) M.A. in English and (2) M.A. in Persian on 150-10-250, with subsidiary languages, to be clearly stated in applications which must reach the undersigned by 20th April, 1934. Appointments will be made on probation for one year. Principal, Chellasing & Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, Sind. 8211

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Vacancies exist for Ladies and Gentlemen educated unemployed with film company. Apply enclosing As. 1-1/4 for terms. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2221).

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Wanted big capitalist for a sure very profitable business. Only genuine inquiries be made from P. N. Dar, Mandsour (Malwa). (2206)

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Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Rs. Ten rupees. Terms lucrative. Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Ambala. 4. (2212).

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, dated 7th April, 1934.
8208

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of Mayor for the year 1934-35.
2. Interpellations.
3. Application for gratuity from the widow of a deceased scavenger.
4. Letter from the Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding Annual Report of the Institute.
5. Letter from Mr. Kanji Moolji and others—Regarding action taken against them for the recovery of Municipal Taxes, etc., in respect of certain properties at Falkland Road.
6. Letter from the Secretary, Institute of Public Cleansing, London—Inviting the Corporation to send delegates to the Annual Conference of the Institute.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

7. Regarding the fixing of the conveyance allowance payable to the Deputy Estate Agent.
8. (a) Reporting on the desirability of amending the Town Duty Refund Rules; and (b) Letter from Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Advocate—On the same subject.
9. Regarding security to be given by the Sub-Engineer in charge of the Sewage Pumping Station at Matunga.
10. Regarding revision of the scale of charges for the temporary use of water from Municipal Hydrants, etc.
11. Regarding fees to be charged to the G. I. P. Railway for issue of medical certificate in respect of persons injured on the Railway and treated at the K. E. M. Hospital.
12. Forwarding the Schools Committee's Report regarding the abolition of the Third Year Trained Teachers' Grade.
13. Forwarding statements of outstanding Bills in respect of Municipal Taxes, etc.
14. Regarding the abolition of two posts of Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade
15. Regarding the abolition of certain posts in the Licensing, etc., Department, etc.
16. Forwarding a list of Municipal Auditors' letters pending disposal by the Committee.
17. Regarding the renewal for a further period of 3 years of the contract for the supply of spare parts for Leyland Motor lorries, etc.
18. Sanctioning the leave applied for by Mr. A. V. Sabnis, B.A., and appointing Mr. D. V. Nadkarni to act as Municipal Secretary, during Mr. Sabnis' absence.
19. Statements of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.
20. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Regarding the acquisition and leasing of certain properties in Sydenham Road Estate.
21. Letter from the Schools Committee—Forwarding a quarterly report as to the Progress of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner—

22. Forwarding quarterly statements of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.
23. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.
24. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in February 1934.
25-26. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal Labour Staff.
27-28. Regarding proposals for termination of leases in respect of properties at (27) Kolbhatwadi and (28) Nowroji Hill Estate.

Government Resolutions—

29. Appointing Mr. W. R. G. Smith and Mr. M. I. Rowjee to be members of the Standing Committee.
30. Appointing Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C. I. E., and Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe to be members of the Improvements Committee.
31. Letter from Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
32. Letters from (a) Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak and (b) Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz—Intimating that they had respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Auditor.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

33. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
34. Submitting a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
35. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, the Improvements Committee and other Committees and Sub-Committees, etc., during the year ending 31st March 1934.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

36. Regarding the question of handing over a plot of Municipal land at the Bhandarwada Hill to the Trustees of Shri Gamdevi Temple situated thereat.
37. Regarding the question of reducing the rents charged to egg-sellers at the Erskine Road Market, etc.
38. Regarding rules for the appointment of the Corporation's representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee.
39. Regarding the classification of the Tobacco Duty as a Municipal or Provincial Source of Revenue.
40. Regarding the moratorium offered by Government to balance the Budget in view of the deficit consequent on the abolition of the Cotton Duty.
41. Confirmation of the Special Committee Proceedings.
42. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of motions—

43. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For the introduction of a course of Radio Electricity at the V. J. T. Institute.
44. From Dr. J. N. Choksy, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the widening of Musjid Bunder Road.
45. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of completing a partially built house at Chinch Bunder Road.
46. From Mr. S. G. Keni—Regarding the nuisance caused by the unloading of coal waggons to the north of the G. I. P. Railway Dadar Station.
47. From Mr. Cooverji J. Shah—For the provision of a urinal at the G. I. P. Railway side of the Matunga footbridge.
48. From Dr. E. Moses, seconded by Mr. N. M. Kale—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the feasibility of economies under certain Budget provisions in the Water Works Department, etc.
49. From Mr. S. C. Joshi, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Regarding the question of starting an Unemployment Insurance Scheme for Municipal Employees.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th April 1934.
8213

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DADAR DRAINAGE SCHEME No. 1.

TENDERS for the supply of five thousand feet of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Mild Steel or Hume Pipes of 24 ins. diameter, for the above Scheme, will be received upto 1-00 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1934.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed

"TENDER FOR CAST IRON PIPES, DRAINAGE SCHEME No. 1" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices Bori Bunder, Bombay, with a deposit of Rs. 3,000/-.

Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2/-, who will supply any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDEN,
City Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
City Engineer's Office,
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 9th April, 1934.
8212

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our client Mr. OSCAR CRASSI and Mr. JOSEPH S. KIRBY, carrying on business of sand digging and dredging, brick manufacture and similar other cognate works under the name style and firm of THE SAND CO., at Ballard Estate, Bombay, and at Mumbra in Thana District has been DISSOLVED as from the 7th day of April, 1934, so far as the said Joseph S. Kirby who retires from the said firm. The said business will be hereafter carried on by our client the said Mr. Oscar Crassi under the same name on his own account.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1934.
DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Attorneys for Mr. Oscar Crassi.
8214

Public Notice

NOTICE

The ALFRAM HIGH SCHOOL & COMMERCE INSTITUTE.
25, Kothari Building, Abdul Rehman Street,
Near Pydhownie, BOMBAY.

The above Institute has been CLOSED DOWN by the undersigned Proprietor and Mr. Fram Rustomji Bhathena alias Fram Rustomji Japanwalla alias F. R. Jamsetji alias F. Rustomji is now no longer in my employ. Anybody having any dealings with Mr. Fram Rustomji Bhathena alias F. R. Jamsetji in the name of the above institute will do so at their own risk.

P. N. JAMSETJI,
Proprietor.
The Alfram High School & Commerce Institute.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of spirituous and non-spirituous medicines for use in the dispensaries under the control of the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before 7th May, 1934, at 4 p.m.

The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 100/- as earnest money, without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification can be had from the Health Officer on application with payment of Re. 1/- for spirituous and Rs. 3/- for non-spirituous medicines. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject tender.

Preference will be given to the medicines manufactured in India

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality
Municipal Office,
Health Department,
Ahmedabad, 4th April, 1934
8210

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII. OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE DHARAMSY MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1934, at 12 noon (S.T.), to transact the following business:

(1) To receive the Liquidator's audited statement of account showing the progress made with the realisation of the Company's assets as and from 24th February, 1933 to 23rd February, 1934 in accordance with section 216(2) of the Indian Companies Act and his accounts up to 23rd February, 1934.

(2) And to consider any other business that may be placed before the meeting by the Liquidator.

NOTE.—If there will be no quorum within half an hour from the time appointed for the above meeting, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place.

The balance sheet and the Liquidator's report can be inspected at his Office during the Office hours

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.
Dated this 7th April, 1934.
8209

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR EYE SPECIALISTS.

Sale of Furniture, Instruments, Medicines, Etc., at our Rooms, at 122, Apollo Street, (TO-nAY). MONDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Official Assignee, property of Insolvent Dr. N. G. Prabhakar:—Dispensary furniture, such as chairs, tables, show cases, dispensing counter, etc., Opthalmic trial case, eye-instruments, medicines, etc., etc.

By order of parties concerned:—Monotype calculating machine, typewriters, safes, bedsteads, roll-top table, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MAHOMEDAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Virchand Poonamchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Khatizaboo deceased daughter of Abdulalli Jiwabhai, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd November, 1927, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable Property on Monday, the 9th April, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Perpetual Farzandari Leasehold land with dwelling house, situate at Mahomedan Street, containing 2,000 square feet or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 1/3537, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 4053 Street No. 240 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1703, Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla & Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 35, Meadows Street, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

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Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
Tango Maru	6893	29 April	10 May
Mayebashi Maru,	7005,	18 May,	29 May.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April
Haruna Maru.	10500.	30 April

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April
Fushimi Maru,	11000,	10 May.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	9 May
Taiyo Maru	14500,	23 May.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

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which attracted a crowded house last month

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MONDAY, 9th April, 6-30 p.m.

In aid of BIHAR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND and ST. ANTHONY'S CHARITIES.

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Spinning Wheel To Rescue Of Bihar

Rajen Babu's Scheme To Maintain 25,000 Souls For Six Months

FIGHT AGAINST WATER FAMINE

PATNA, April 7.

In the course of a lengthy statement, detailing the present needs of the earthquake stricken people, Babu Rajendra Prasad stresses the importance of introducing spinning as a means of giving relief to persons who are generally unfit for any other kind of work. He hopes to conduct the programme at a cost of Rs. 75,0.0 and expects that it will maintain at least 25,000 persons for six months.

URGENT PROBLEM

Another urgent problem according to the statement, is to meet the water scarcity in the stricken areas and on this an extensive programme of sinking wells is to be taken in hand immediately, suspending for the present other items of relief work. It is hoped that within a fortnight several hundreds, if not thousands of wells will be on hand.

LOANS FOR BUILDING

The statement adds that at present deserving cases requiring help or loans for house building will be forwarded to the Government, who are dealing with such cases.—A. P.

GANDHIJI GOES TO PURNEA

PATNA, April 7.

Mr Gandhi and party with Babu Rajendra Prasad left on a visit to Purnea this evening.

His excellency the Governor left for Ranchi this evening. His Excellency earlier gave an interview to Miss Agatha Harrison.—A. P.

MAHATMA ON BIHAR DISASTER

Reality Goes Far Beyond His Imaginary Picture

MADRAS, April 7.

"The reality went far beyond the imaginary picture I had formed," said Mahatma Gandhi describing the situation in Bihar in the course of an interview given to the "Hindu" correspondent at Patna. Gandhiji has now toured almost all the devastated areas barring Purnea. He said to the interviewer:—

"Although Rajendra Babu is a wordpainter, he failed to convey an adequate impression of the ruin that has overtaken Bihar."

FUNDS INADEQUATE.

Referring to the middle class, who had been the hardest hit, Mahatma Gandhi said that the combined effort of the Central Relief Committee and other organisations would fail to give anything like full relief to the middle classes. Nearly 20 lakhs, subscribed to the Central Relief and 40 lakhs to the Viceroy's Fund, were utterly inadequate for the minimum requirements.

"I hope that the public will realise the immensity of the task before the Government and the people and not relax their efforts to send donations liberally to the Central Relief Committee."—A. P.

MONGHYR LOOKS LIKE POMPEI

"Nation Cannot Do Too Much To Save Bihar"

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, prominent Congressman and ex-Advocate-General of Bombay, who recently toured the affected parts in Bihar, in a special interview with the 'Searchlight," gives his estimate of the relief problems as follows:—

During the last week, on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, I visited areas in Bihar, which have suffered from the earthquake disaster, particularly the town of Monghyr and its suburbs. I have also acquired detailed information relating to the manner in which the town and agricultural areas have suffered and the probable effects on the prospect of agriculture, as also information regarding water logging, devastation of road communications including the railway tracks and the reconstruction of town areas.

The town of Monghyr strike one almost in the same manner as some of the old buried cities in Europe like Pompie which dave recently been dug up.

It looks as if the town once existed, prosperous in its own right and in its own proportion, and beyond tracing the outlines of the houses, it does not exist to-day. The sentimental attachment of the residents to their old house sites is tragic but admirable. In the burning heat they are living with their families in improvised thatched camps either on the site itself or on the public road in front.

The problem of reconstruction concerns mainly four classes:—The very poorest would number about a fourth and are being substantially assisted by the Bihar Central Relief Committee. The first thousand or a few more are in a position, notwithstanding their depleted means, to rebuild some sort of houses, for themselves. The next two thousand, who are in a position to offer some kind of security, will probably be assisted by the Government by means of short term loans.

GOVT. PROVISION INADEQUATE.

Those belonging to the last two classes have owned houses, other than those occupied by themselves but they are not in a position to rebuild such houses which were necessary to let to tenants for they have no money to invest in them. This leaves the lower middle class in the worst plight. They mostly resided in tenanted houses and neither they nor their earstwhile landlords have any means to re-build even portions of the buildings which have fallen down.

I understood that there were two ways of meeting the situation as regards such persons: (1) to form a co-operative building society and (2) to enter into an agreement with building contractors who are willing, if sufficient number of customers were found, to erect not too heavy but sufficiently substantial houses on hire purchase system extending over a varying period from 16 to 20 years. In the meantime before the monsoon comes on the immediate problem is to provide shelters. The experiments made by the Relief Committee are commendable. They have put up sheds at a price varying from 200 to 120 rupees providing reasonable and decent accommodation and also meeting the over-prevalent sense of privacy in these parts. The provision made by the Government in the shape of similar shelters is, I am bound to say, extremely flimsy and is not likely to be availed of even by Government servants.

Coming to the rural areas the change in the relative levels of lands in some parts raised most difficult problem which can hardly be tackled at all until the experience of the monsoon and thereafter shows how it is going to settle down. In some parts the roads have been raised to a higher level and the surrounding land has gone down and in others the roads have sunk into a depression and the surrounding land has correspondingly gone up.

The provision for interim assistance to the cultivator to enable him just to live up to the next harvest is, in my opinion, the immediate duty of the landlords. It is no excuse for them to say that he has suffered in relation to his own palatial buildings or as regards his future prospect of recovering the rack rent. If he had been wise and economic, he ought to have had more than ample means to meet such emergency as has now occurred.

Such are the terrible conditions of which it is not possible to give an adequate description in words. The rest of India cannot do too much to rehabilitate Bihar and every assistance offered is the test of kinship, that, we claim, exists among the different parts of the Indian Nation. Notwithstanding, the depressed conditions the response, has been sincere, if not generous, and when the second instalment of help is required no body should be found to say that we have done enough, for I conclude by repeating that the rest of India cannot do too much.

BIHAR'S NEED IS STILL GREAT

Red Cross Workers' Impressions

NEW DELHI, April 5

Miss Norah Hill, Organising Secretary, of the Indian Red Cross Society, returned to Delhi, last night, after a tour of the earthquake area, during which she visited Monghyr, Samastipur, Dharbangha, Muzaffarpur and Patna.

Interviewed by the "United Press", Miss Hill said she had nothing but praise for the way the Relief work and reconstruction problems were being tackled both by the Government and by the numerous voluntary relief agencies. But the public should not be led to think that the relief funds are now sufficient.

SUFFERINGS OF THE HOMELESS

In the opinion of those on the spot at least a crore will be needed to deal with actual relief, apart from such reconstruction as will have to be dealt with by the Government grants and loans.

The sufferings of homeless people in the ruined towns are not yet over. The heat in corrugated iron shelters and in tents is now appalling but many who formerly owned luxurious homes are thankful for the shelter of a small tent against sun's rays.

In the Muzaffarpur district the advent of the monsoon is very dreaded as there is grave dangers of floods but everything possible is being done to prepare for this emergency.

DESOLATION OF MONGHYR

The desolation in Monghyr, said Miss Hill, could not be exaggerated. I reminded her of areas at the end of the war after it had repeatedly bombarded so that hardly a wall left standing. Here is heaven-sent opportunity for replanning the town on better lines, but the authorities are having difficulty in preventing undesirable mushroom growths from sprining up. The activity already being shown is admirable and relief work here has been thoroughly tackled. At one time there were over 30 relief agencies in Monghyr city alone.

DAMAGE IN DARBHANGA

Dharbanga is sadder—more difficult to get at, fewer agencies at work and the damage is appalling. Not only 50 per cent of the city is in ruins but the country side is strewn with sand and sugar factories have been destroyed. There is a fine effort here at temporary housing a colony of about 400 shops and dwellings built in a mango grove just outside the town with money from H. E. the Viceroy's fund. The whole earthquake area is a study in temporary dwellings—grass huts, corrugated iron huts, bamboo huts, mud huts, but some are made of brick and bamboo with corrugated iron roofs, are attractive and actual.

MOST "TIDIED UP"

Muzaffarpur is the most "tidied up" ot any of the earthquake towns, probably owing to the presence of some companies of English soldiers Here life appears outwardly more normal but there is much hidden suffeings. Though there may be food in the markets, there may not be a pie left to buy it with.

CENTRAL RELIEF CAMPS

Miss Hill made a special tour of the Bihar Central Relief Committee's relief centres under the guidance of Dr. Jetly. They are well organised and are everywhere doing temporary relief work such as giving out food and clothes to the por, giving materials for temporary shelters, helping to clear away debris and clearing sand out of choked-up wells. Other relief societies still at work are the Marwari Relief Society, The Ramkrishna Mission the Muslims Relief Society and the Vivekananda Mission, all of which distributed clothing, food and building materials.

The almost miraculous absence of epidemics is a blessing to be thankful for, when one sees the conditions under which the refugees are living, but this danger is not of course yet over.—United Press.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the XIII of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor, "B.C.").

XIII

The preceding articles have endeavoured to explain the difficulties and dangers in the way of making any large reduction in the present strength and cost of the Defence Forces. They have argued that this or that cannot be done. It is now time to turn to the other side of the picture and to give, firstly a brief account of what could be done, and has been done, to reduce the bill and, secondly, a more positive justification of Defence expenditure than has hitherto been attempted.

Considerable Reduction.

For the former purpose, in order to put things in proper perspective, it is necessary to go back a few years. Everyone knows that the military budget before the war was about Rs. 29 crores; but it is apt to be forgotten that after the war, in 1922-23, it stood at no less than Rs. 68 crores. This figure contained over Rs. 5 crores due to the operations in Waziristan, but the peak figure may fairly be put at about Rs. 63 crores. To-day the Defence estimates stand at a figure just half way between Rs. 29 and 63 crores. In other words, there has been a reduction of Rs. 17 crores or 27 per cent. in the last 11 years. The first step in this reduction came with the Inchcape Committee, which recommended in 1923-24 a Defence Budget of Rs. 57-3/4 crores and looked forward as an ultimate possibility to a rockbottom figure of Rs. 50 crores. The methods of the Inchcape Committee have already been referred to. Actually the budget for 1923-24 was reduced to Rs. 55 crores, but time soon proved that such sweeping reductions were ill-considered and in 1924-25 the budget rose by a crore of rupees. For the next few years expenditure remained round about Rs. 56 crores, but in 1927-28 the effects of the Inchcape reductions came to a head. The Defence authorities were compelled to bring to the notice of the Government of India that the substantial decrease in the numerical strength of the Forces had been accompanied by a quite disproportionate reduction in the provision for maintaining them; that the essential balance between fighting troops and administrative and ancillary services had been seriously impaired; and that equipment had fallen, and was progressively falling, below the standards required to give effect to the policy which both the Government and the Legislature had accepted as essential. The Government of India thus found themselves in a dilemma. It was estimated that Rs. 10 crores were required to put things right and yet the proclaimed policy was the progressive reduction of military expenditure and it was impossible to contemplate any permament increase in the Defence Estimates.

Contract Budget System.

The solution was found in what is popularly known as the Contract Budget system. The essential features of this arrangement were as follows:—

(a) a fixed sum of Rs. 55 crores, which represented an increase of Rs. 1 crore over the then assumed level of Standing Charges, was to be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for a period of 4 years;

(b) during this period the military authorities were to carry out a special economy campaign, calling upon all ranks to co-operate in eliminating unnecessary expenditure; and

(c) during the same period, the Commander-in-Chief was to be allowed to retain and carry forward all savings, whether automatic or secured by special measures of economy, and to apply them to financing a special 10 crore programme of re-equipment.

Towards the cost of this programme, Rs. 4 crores were to be found from the arrangement referred to at (a) above; Rs. 2 crores were expected from automatic savings, such as the reduction in the pay of British troops; and the balance of Rs. 4 crores was to be found from the economy campaign and further unspecified reductions in the scale of commitments. The programme itself was designed to place on a satisfactory footing the mobilisation requirements of the Field Army; to provide for the addition of two new squadrons of the Royal Air Force and the requipment of the existnig squadrons; and to put through a scheme for the mechanisation of a large portion of the Transport Services and a few fighting units. It was estimated that increases in Standing Charges under certain heads at the end of the four-year period might amount to about one crore of rupees; but the permanent net level of the Defence Budget after the four-year period was to be lowered to Rs. 52-1/2 crores. Thus taking the original Standing Charges to be Rs. 54 crores and assuming that the provision for increased Standing Charges and other new demands might be placed at Rs. 1-1/2 crores, recurring economies amounting to Rs. 3 crores would be required to reach the new level of Rs. 52-1/2 crores. The programme itself was recognised to be liable to modification in detail, but the arrangement was based on the stipulations that there would be no large variation in the total cost and that, at the end of the period, the Standing Charges of the Army would be those required for the maintenance of forces of the same general strength as at the beginning of the period, but as re-equipped and re-organised in accordance with the programme.

In practice, the stabilisation of the Defence Budget lasted in its entirety for two years only. Since 1930-31, the effects of the general economic depression have involved a departure from both the first and the last of the principles described in the preceding paragraph. The "fixed" allotment (excluding the 'Civil Grant' for the Territorial Forces) was reduced from Rs. 55 crores to Rs. 54.20 crores in 1930-31. In 1931-32 a further reduction to Rs. 51.90 crores took place, while the provision for 1932-33 was Rs 46.65 crores and the budget estimate for the current year is Rs 46.12 crores. The fact is that the budget of the present year stands at a point nearly Rs. 9 crores below the level of 1929-30.

Special Expenditure.

The principle of the right to carry forward savings has to some extent been retained; but it has been found necessary to meet from the Contract Budget certain special expenditure (amounting in all to some 2 crores of rupees) which, under the terms of the agreement, would ordinarily have been met by special grants. The most important of these items has been the expenditure incurred in the operations on the North-West Frontier; the suppression of the Burma rebellion, the establishment of an additional garrison in Bengal and the cost of moving the troops whose assistance was found necessary from time to time in dealing with the civil disobedience movement.

It is the second main feature of the Contract arrangement, and this feature alone, that has remained intact. In spite of the progressive reductions that have been made in the Contract figure, in spite of the enforced surrender and diversion of funds, which have added greatly to the difficulty of their task, the Defence authorities have adhered steadily to their side of the bargain. The efforts of those responsible for the economy campaign were intensified as the economic situation grew worse; the search for savings is not yet ended; and the results achieved are apparent in the budget figures quoted in para. 4. At the same time—and this perhaps is the most important point—the mistakes of the Inchcape Committee have been carefully avoided; the re-equipment programme, instead of being abandoned, has been steadily pursued; about three quarters of it has actually been completed; and it can truthfully be claimed that the ordeal of retrenchment has so far been survived without serious damage to the efficiency of the Defence Forces. The machine has been stripped of many useful, if not essential, parts, fut the all-important balance has been preserved and it is still working well.

(To Be Continued.)

NEPAL MINISTER'S SON FOR ENGLAND

RAXAULS, April 7.

Commanding General Bahadur Shumshere, the eldest son of the Prime Minister of Nepal, arrived here to-day from Khatmundu with his suite. He is proceeding to Calcutta from where he sails for England in the second week of May for the purpose of conferring a decoration of the Nepal State on the King Emperor and remaining in London as the first Nepalese Minister of the first permanent Nepalese Legation to be established there.—A. P.

Festival Pandal Ablaze

Hundreds Entrapped In Fire: 18 Dead: 50 Sustain Serious Burns

RANGOON, April 8.

A disastrous fire that broke out in a festival 'pandal' in a village in Magwe District caused the death of about 18 villagers and serious injuries to 32, according to news received here.

GRUESOME TRAGEDY

It appears that while the festival was in progress one of the lamps in the 'pandal' exploded with the result that the 'pandal' caught fire entrapping hundreds of the festive villagers. More than 50 of them sustained severe burns and 18 of them succumbed to their injuries.—A. P.

ECHO OF GANDHIJI'S HARIJAN TOUR

Nagpur Doctor Denies "Kesari" Allegations

NAGPUR April 7.

An echo of Gandhiji's Harijan tour in the C. P. was heard in the court of Mr. Laxi Narayan, 1st class Magistrate when the hearing of the defamation case filed by Dr. Khare of Nagpur against the "Kesari" of Poona commenced.

Dr. Khare, examined, deposed that the "Kesari" on November 10 published a news letter making several allegations against him which were defamatory and entirely false. One of the allegations was: 'members of the Harijan Sevak Sangh on the complaint of which the Deputy Commissioner of Police allowed the Government servants to participate in the function held in honour of Gandhiji's visit thus co-operated with the Government at a time when the Congress stood for and commenced individual civil disobedience'. He was neither a member nor did he appreciate the Deputy Commissioner.

The case was adjourned till Monday when cross-examination will be taken.—United Press.

ALLEGED-ABDUCTION OF WOMAN

Claimants Enter House And Injure Inmates

LAHORE, April 7.

News of a sensational dacoity and forcible abduction of a woman has been received from village Jhahreke in the jurisdiction of Chunian Police Station.

It is reported that one Dina abducted Mst. Jiwan and brought her to village Jhahreke to live with his relations. The claimants of the woman called a punchayat but Dina refused to hand over the woman to them. It so happened that Dina expired about 2 months back but still the woman continued to live with his relations. On the night of April 4 about a dozen persons armed with deadly weapons raided the house of the relations of Dina after midnight and injured about a dozen persons, out of whom one person's condition is reported to be serious. They forcibly abducted the woman.

The Police aree investigating. The accused are still at large.—United Press.

CAWNPORE POST-MEN'S GRIEVANCES

CAWNPORE, April 8.

A general meeting of the Cawnpore Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union was held in the Ramdas Temple in Bengali Mohal, when several resolutions were adopted:

The Inspection Report of the Deputy Post Master General, ordering for the reduction of the postmen by 16 and packers by 4 in number, was deplored and it was stated that since 1931, when one of the three deliveries was stopped and one set of postmen was disbanded, they had been so much overburdened with work that they had to put in over 10 hrs. work daily already.

Now, one more set was discontinued and they would have to work for about 13 or 14 hours every day.—United Press.

7 MILL WORKERS ON TRIAL

CAWNPORE, April 8.

The case against 7 workers of the Weaving Department of the Muir Mills, out of the strikers of the last strike, have been challaned under Section 107 befo the City Magistrate

Mohd. Sahdulla of the Muir Mills Weaving Department and Nanhe Khan chaprasi of the collectorate Court were examined for the prosecution.—United Press

FINANCE MEMBER'S "YEOMAN SERVICES"!

Mutual Back-pattings At Farewell Luncheon

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Assembly members gave a largely attended farewell luncheon to Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir George Schuster.

Sir Abdur Rahim spoke of Sir B. L. Mitter's indulgence as leader of the House, of his ability as Law Member and his fight for India's cause.

Sir Brojendra responding described the Legislative Assembly as the most cosmopolitan body and wished that under the new constitution it would be the real Parliament of India.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar referred to Sir George Schuster's yeoman services to India and hoped that by next November, Sir George would be returning to India in a higher sphere.

Sir George replying observed that his five years of work had been entirely defensive and hoped that something constructive would be possible in the future. Though he appeared in a most unpopular role the Assembly had been kind to him and he looked back with pleasure on his connection with India.—A. P.

PROBLEMS OF HARIJANS

Mahatma Gandhi Interviewed

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, April 7.

Important observations, relating to the Harijan work, were made by Mahatma Gandhi at the meeting of the Bihar Anti-Untouchability Board held here on the 5th and 6th instant.

Asked regarding the ways to secure entry for Harijans into temples of All India importance, such as the Vaidyanath Temple at Deoghar and Vishnupur Temple at Gaya, Gandhiji emphasised the importance of winning the heart of caste Hindus by peaceful propaganda without coercion or compulsion of any kind whatsoever. In that way he thought untouchability was bound to disappear in course of time.

Regarding the desirability of persuading Harijans to enter Hindu temples, Gandhiji thought that caste Hindus should throw open the temple, but it was for the Harijans to enter or not. They should create in them a desire to lead pure lives and merely entering the temples will not lead to purity of life.

Asked regarding touchability in the matter of food and water Gandhiji said that water and food did not necessarily become polluted by touch and it was only impure hands that caused pollution

Asked whether secondary education alone was desirable for Harijans or whether it should be supplemented by vocational or industrial education, Gandhiji said that all kinds of education should be provided for the Harijans and arrangements should be made for vocational training.

The financial condition of the Provincial Board as a result of the earthquake was considered and it was decided that the devestated districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga be recommended for a grant of 7/8 of their expenditure by the Central Board and the Districts of Chapra, Patna, Arrah, Gaya, Purnea and Bhagalpur were recommended for a grant of 11/16 of the total expenditure.

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1 Bad Skin.
2 Impure Blood.
3 Flat Chest
4 Pains and Aches.
5 Lost Appetite.
6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old.
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

1 En-Zet.
2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Waman Gopal's Sarsaparilla
19 Bustophex.
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21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this No. el Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution So you enter the corresponding No 14 of Remedies in the Coupon against No. 1 of Complaint.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

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Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934 Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

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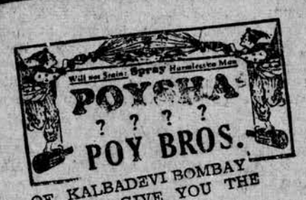

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PLANNED EDUCATION

Syllabus To Contain Ideal Of Service And Social Purpose

In the course of his address on "The Ideal of Service in Education" in the Bombay Education Week Mr. S. G. Warty said:—

Are we in need of a new ideal in education, and if we are what is that ideal to be? To answer this question, we must discuss the present ideals and see in what respects they are incomplete. Among the present ideals of education, the one on which we seem to be most agreed is the formation of character. Education is almost universally defined as a process for the development of individual character.

Another ideal in education which has appealed to mankind from the ancient past is the ideal of intellectual development. Education is regarded as a process by which the latent powers of the mind are awakened and sharpened, so that the mind gets fully efficient, its working power being increased manifold, just as our physical body gains in health and strength by systematic and regular exercise on well-planned lines. Cardinal Newman put a crown on this educational ideal by adding that it was to be a harmonised intellectual development, leading to the beauty of the mind, comparable to the Greek ideal of physical beauty. This ideal of beauty to be attained by the mind by the sharpening and exercise of its powers and by the blunting of its angularities, included also the power of judgment, the power to form correct estimates of things as they pass before our eyes. It also included a corresponding conduct on the part of individuals, for the great and supreme object of education was declared to be to turn out a "Gentleman" and as we are aware, Cardinal Newman's definition of a "gentleman" which he ha elaborated in his Idia of a University, is one of the finest and most lovely passages in English literature.

LACK OF SOCIAL PURPOSE

With regard to the ideals stated above, there is one characteristic which is common to them, and this characteristic is that they minister entirely to individual development. Their direct contribution to social betterment, to social well-being as such, amounts to little. Not that social well-being is entirely out of its scope. But the belief is strongly held, not without reason surely, that if the individuals or the units who form the society are educated, social well-being must necessarily result. Such a belief was akin to the belief in "enlightened selfishness" which governed the theories and the outlook ofs orthodox economists more than half a century ago.

Protests against such a belief soon began to grow in importance.

So educationists enunciated and developed another ideal in education and called it a training for the duties of citizenship. The idea underlying this ideal was that education should be directed primarily and pointedly to social ends. The recognition of this new principle brought into play for the first time, the will of organised society and invigorated the social outlook on education.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

With the working of this new ideal of citizenship in practice, fresh defects came to light. Like political constitutions, educational ideals have also to grow, in order to minister to the growing needs of society. It was soon realised that what has been called the training for citizenship only proved to be a means of perpetuating traditional injustices. In the words of Mr. Bertrand Russell, education in the modern world, tends to be a reactionary force, supporting the governments when they are conservative and opposing them when they are progressive.

From this it is clear that the training for citizenship as an educational ideal is also defective. Its defects flamed into the Great War, with what disastrous results it is not necessary here to describe.

IDEAL OF SERVICE

All this must lead us to think that we require a new orientation of our educational ideal.

To attain this ideal in practice our educators have not only to train and develop the intellectual powers of the pupils entrusted to their care, but also simultaneously to train in them the will and the habit to devote those powers to the service of their fellow-beings. The instinct of neighbourliness has to be developed, not in the restricted sense of citizenship, but in the larger sense in which the term was used by Jesus Christ in his parable of the Good Samaritan. The pupils must be taught from the very beginning, to think and speak, not in terms of nationality or creed, or race, but in terms of the human kind. In the present era of competition, we consider ourselves most successful when we are clever enough to get the better of others by striving for individual happiness. In the new era of co-operation and service, that is to come, that men alone would be considered to be truly successful in life, who has found his happiness in the happiness of his fellow-beings.

NEW SYLLABUS

If this new aim of education be accepted, it will then be the duty of educationists to devise a well-graded and well-planned syllabus to attain this aim. Let us take a class in the primary stage. The teacher should not only inspire in his pupils the love of human king by telling them short stories of kind deeds done by the good men of the past and the present, but should also simultaneously get some practical work done by them as part of the regular studies and curricula of the school.

So far as this practical work is concerned, the teacher may, for example, ask each one of his pupils to visit all the houses in his neighbourhood to examine the sanitary conditions, the toll of sickness the cases of starvation etc., etc., by himself first initiating them in the task. He may then discuss with his pupils the means and methods or assistance where necessary, and voke them to such practical service as lies within their power to render. Thereby the pupils will acquire the habit of looking after the interests of their neighbours with a kindly eve, and will also develop in themselves a social and humanitarian outlook, as opposed to the purely individualistic and selfish, an outlook which may govern their actions throughout their life. Care must be taken to see that the sentiments roused and the activity stimulated are spontaneous and not forced in the slightest degree, for which purpose all the best skill of the teacher and all the best educative methods must be put to use. Such a process of training coninued throughout the educational course in a well-planned, well-graded syllabus, would help to bring us nearer the ideal we aim at

SHALL WE PRODUCE SAINTS?

Is it your aim and intention to produce saints by process of education? some may scoffingly ask. My reply is, "Why not?" If education is recognised as a great means to a great end, why should it stop short of making us saints?

Let us then accept a new ideal of education, the ideal of service which will enrich the spirit and keep the torch of humanity burning. Let us make up our mind to follow that kindly light which will lead us through the encircling gloom and guide us, step by step it may be but steadily and unfalteringly.

To that far-off divine event
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HELP FOR AUSTRIA

Citrine For Vienna

(IFTU) Under the title "Fascism has Produced Mass Murder", W. M. Citrine, the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions writes as follows in "Labour", the excellent monthly now issued by the British T. U. C.:

"The political reaction which has been sweeping over Europe during the last ten years has achieved its climax of horror and bloodshed in Austria. It has accomplished its destructive purpose. The great structure of working-class organisation has been shattered, along with the Socialist administration which had set an exemple to the world in the efficient and economical conduct of local Government affairs. Trade Unionists and Socialists have been shot down as if they were wild beasts.

Women and children have been killed in their homes and in the streets by the armed forces of the Austrian Government and its Heimwehr allies. The magnificent buildings in which the workers' families were housed, blocks of flats and tenements which were literally palaces in comparison with the housing conditions in most other countries, have been bombarded by heavy artillery and machine guns. Many Trade Unionists and Socialists have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, some have been flogged, their leaders have been executed by hanging. Savage punishments, causeless massacres, bludgeonings, imprisonment, exile and judicial murder—the workers, in all countries, have suffered these things many times in the course of centuries of struggle.

"But seldom if ever has there been such a deliberate, cold-blooded, carefully-engineered plan of driving the workers to active resistance, in order to manufacture a pretext for destroying their organisation. Civil war in Austria was the inevitable consequence of the policy pursued by the Government and its Fascist Allies. It was foreseen, sought and prepared for, as the calculated sequel of that policy. Austrian Socialists and Trade Unionists were manoeuvred into the position where they had to fight for the rights and liberties of the Austrian people or see them ignominiously trampled under foot."

The fighting Austrian comrades have done their duty. Let every-one living outside the frontiers of Austria and realising that the Austrian comrades have defended their own indeals to do their duty also! Let every one make sacrifices for Austria! (IFTU account, Banque des Co-operatives, 132, Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris VIe).

BRITAIN UNPROTECTED

Gloomy Picture Of Country's Unpreparedness Against Aerial Attack

The national safety of Great Britain, which most Britons take for granted is just an illusion, asserts an eminent British general.

A gloomy picture of this country's helplessness in the face of an aerial attack by enemy forces, is painted by Brigadier General P. R. C. Groves, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., in his newly published book "Behind the Smoke-Screen", says the United Press staff correspondent in London.

Characterized as the most ominous and disturbing survey of Britain's international position ever published, the book asserts, "we can neither fulfill our pledges, nor protect ourselves against a first class air power within range of this country, for we should be liable to a knockout blow from the skies."

Britain's decline from first to sixth place in aerial strength among the nations since the war is regarded by the General with grave forebodings. He says "the military mind has misled public opinion with regard to the significance of the new air arm."

General Groves' calculations are drawn from experience. He was formerly Director of Flying Operations in the Air Ministry, British Air Representative at Geneva, and honorary Secretary-General of the Air League of the British Empire.

COCANADA CONSPIRACY CASE ENDS

COCANADA (Madras), April 7.

What was known as the Cocanada Conspiracy Case trial has closed before the Special Additional Sessions Judge. The assessors were unanimous in their opinion that all the accused were guilty of all the charges framed by the court. Judgment is reserved.

The trial took 51 working days.—United Press.

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EARTHQUAKE TOLL
Thousands of Lives Lost
TRAIL OF DEATH AND DEVASTATION IN GANGES PLAIN
2,500 KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE
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HAVOC IN MUZAFFARPUR & DHARBANGA
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Menaka's Dances And Ballet

Secure Brilliant Reception

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The crowded, cosmopolitan audience representative of almost every section of the community in the city, which witnessed Menaka's opening dance recitals at the Opera House on Saturday, should be surely indicative of the widespread interest in the dance that has been during recent years one of the healthy features of the city's intellectual and cultural activities. The dance is in this city, passing from the stage of apparently, idle or curious enthusiasm to one of positive understanding and practicable achievements.

The somewhat untamed enthusiasm of the young heavenward gallerygods impatient of musical interval and eager only for the dance was not less suggestive of the phenomenon than the close scrutiny of the programme and the discussion of the dance items by Lord Brabourne, H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda or by H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur by H.H. the Maharani of Cooch Bihar or by Lady Brabourne on the first row, near the orchestra.

MENAKA'S LEAD.

To Menaka, as perhaps, to few other single individuals is due the rapid transition in India of passive curiosity to one of active interest in the dance. Consequently, her dance recitals have been, as was evident, once again, on Saturday, an event of first-rate artistic importance. Her example is better than the proverbial precepts. And, the young girls Malati and Vimala, who executed "Ananda Goti" or Lalita and Mumtaz, who danced the "Patang" or the "Vir-Ullassa" by Jamna Prasad were more than ample justification for the systematic attention and training they have been obtaining with Menaka's assistance.

Menaka opened her solos with "Usha," Dance of the Dawn. Its lyric appeal was an appropriate prelude to the evening's programme. She followed it with the duet "Panghat Nritya," a Gopi and Krishna subject from Indian folklore.

Their "Tarana-i-Usshaq" danced by Menaka and Jamna Prasad, the new aspirant to dance-fame, was different in tone, although similarly lyric in appeal. It was a rhythmic rendering of the Mogul miniatures.

Young Mohanlal, not altogether unknown to playgoers in Bombay, appeared to be one of the most attractive figures on the stage. Clad in simple but entirely appropriate costume, the red sash across his waist and garland and flowers on his wrists. Mohanlal began his delineation of "Ramachandra in Exile" with great effect. As he developed he lost, unfortunately, the confidence which was naturally taxed by rather an elaborate continuation of the theme. Mohanlal deserves and awaits better appreciation.

"Harao-Mehri" a comic interlude from Bikaner, rendered by Menaka, Lalita and Jamna Prasad, evoked spontaneous applause. It was, it seemed, Jamna Prasad's best. He danced the part.

FIGURE AND DANCING.

"Laxmi Darshan," depicting the birth of Laxmi was inspired from the ancient sculptural motifs of Amravati. It was obviously the most favoured single dance-item of the evening. It suggested the plastic qualities for which those who have no eyes assign "mystic" reasons, but are really inherent in and a tribute to the figure and physique of the womanhood of India. Indian dancing has no meaning without the physique, figure and features, gait and gestures, which distinguish the women of India. Indian dancing is entirely moulded on it. And it is difficult, if not impossible altogether, to withhold admiration for Menaka's interpretation.

"Krishna Lila," the new ballet of the Krishna romance, described in five incidents, was clearly an ambitious undertaking. The traditional technique of the hereditary "Kathak" teachers of Hindusthani dance, as contrasted with that of the South, was employed to staged group dancing for a ballet—in the Western sense of the term. The undertaking was long overdue. Menaka employed the Hindusthani traditional technique with careful skill and thought. And although there were intervals when the continuity of interest seemed to be slackened the "Krishna Lila" was recognised as a successful venture. Her "corps de Ballet" were perfectly attuned and were duly subordinated to the main idea. Only Jamna Prasad suggested occasionally, movements that were tame and almost effiminate. But Lalita supplied the compensation. She is of course, like Mohanlal, not a newcomer to the dance stage. But she is very rapidly advancing from restricted, mechanical and diffident execution of her novitiate to the free style of confident alertness.

The costumes were decidedly, one of the outstanding attractions of the evening. They were planned and designed, a fact, that is by no means usual on the modern Indian stage or screen. The lighting was with extreme care well-arranged and manipulated effectively. Only the charming decorative tree in the "Krishna Lila" ballet suffered by disproportionate lighting. Or it may be by inappropriate placing. It required pivotal accentuation. But that is, perhaps, an impossibility at the Opera House, which is notoriously unequipped with any lighting arrangements that could be described as modern. Prof. Deodhar was responsible for the musical direction and the interludes between the dances.

Menaka has, decidedly, reached with this recital the end of the transition period for the dance in India. She has placed Indian dancing on its forward march. Those who are eager to watch the forward march of the art of dance, must watch to-morrow's programme Menaka will present at the Opera.

DARING BURGLARY AT PYDHOWNIE

Man Breaks Into Bed Room Of Police Officer And Is Arrested

A burglar who had broken into the bed room of a police officer at Pydhonie in the early hours of Sunday morning was secured after an exciting chase.

Inspector Sheikh Hussain, residing on the third floor of the Pydhownie Police station building, was the victim of the attempted burglary.

Very early on Sunday morning he wasaroused from sleep to find the dark figure of a man crawling cautiously in his room. The officer challenged the intruder and before he could get at him, the latter made a bold bid for freedom.

He dashed out of the room with the officer close at his heels. The burglar did not find his flight easy in the dark passage and was secured before he could leave the building but not before the officer struggled with him and overpowered him.

The burglar was later identified as a dismissed servant of the officer named Ismail Mahomed and was arrested. In order to reach the residence, the burglar had to pass the Pydhownie police station which is situate on the first floor of the building.

The officer was sleeping in his bed room with the doors open at the time.

Two thefts of small sums of money which occurred some time ago at the residence of Mr. Sheikh Hussain are attributed to the man now under arrests.

THE "UNCLE" WHO DID NOT COME BACK!

Girl Relieved Of Bangle By Clever Trick

LAHOR, April 7.

Yet another instance in which "maternal uncle" is reported to have relieved a minor school-going girl, named Santosh Kumari, of her gold bangle is reported from Tibbi.

It appears that the alleged cheat came across the girl as she was going to school. He gave her some sweets and said that he was her maternal uncle. He had been to her house yesterday in her absence and had left dolls for her. He asked her to put off her gold bangle and make over to him to be weighed, so that hee might get another prepared for her. The girl gave the man the bangle and waited for his return but the poor girl did not know that "maternal uncle" had departed never to return. She related the story to her parents who reported the matter to the police.—United Press.

GIVE ISLAM A TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1).

key and Egypt, the speaker referred to the fact that the West entertained "almost an incredible amount of prejudice against, and contempt for, Turkey and the Islamic Culture" that could even be termed "almost a hereditary influence on the Western historical mind." Indeed, the East itself was looked down upon by the West. The speaker mentioned that even history had been written by the Western historians with this prejudice uneliminated. The speaker said that Turkish-Egyptian rulers were reformist in many outstanding cases, and had given other nationals full freedom and instanced the liberties bestowed on on the Christian Patriarch at the conquest of Constantinople by Mohamed the Conqueror.

The speaker then traced the growth of Islamic culture under the Sultans of Turkey when scholars congregated in Constantinople.

THE FINAL ECLIPSE.

The Crusades interfered with the growth of Islam, and later the discovery of the East Trade route and the route to America with the attending factors of the grab for gold by the Western nations, together with rise of Industrialism, and the ocean transport finally eclipsed the world of Islam. The Mongolian invasion was another serious blow to Muslim culture.

More recently, continued the speaker, the Islamic Orient was witnessing a revival. Ottoman principalities had risen after the war. Turkey was initiating an experiment in Western technique which the speaker felt was important in the aspect of Science that could usefully be imported in the East, while the other aspects of Western civilization might carefully be left severely alone. Egypt under Zaglul Pasha had improved much. Kemal Pasha himself recently was devoting his attention to religion, as could be seen from his visit to the mosque and his speech on Islam. "From all that we have taken from Europe I do not think, we have benefited much. So a consultation as among doctors before a serious case of malady, should be held and it has become necessary. But the only important thing we have to import from the West is Science—Science with its rationalism, and its logic—Science that is the common legacy of mankind to-day," concluded the lectures.

GIVE ISLAM A TRIAL.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in thanking the lecturer on his learned and thought-provoking lecture said that if he summed up in one sentence the message which Dr. Wahby wished to give through his lecture, it was that if Muslims wanted once again to become a dynamic force for the progress of the world they must give Islam a trial. He agreed with the lecturer that the main cause of the decline of the Muslims was that most of them had not grasped the teachings of Islam or had not acted in accordance with its spirit. The remedy for the present state of things was that Muslims must first know what Islam was and conduct their lives in accordance with the practices of the Prophet, his companion and his early followers. This did not mean going backwards, but it definitely meant going forward. For, what were the main teachings of Islam as contained in Quran and as revealed in the practices of the Arabian Prophet and his early followers? The first was that Islam knew no priesthood except the priesthood of Reason; second, which followed from the first was that the injunctions of Islam were such as, in their application, were capable of being adjusted to the progressive requirements of time. The third was that to a true Muslim, the Brotherhood of Man was not merely an ideal for distant realisation, but a reality of day to day conduct in life. If they applied these teachings to their present-day requirements, he was sure they would find that they offered solutions to many of the problems that confronted them. The most important problem that confronted the world to-day, especially the Muslims, the vast majority of whom everywhere belonged to the poor and exploited classes was the economic problem.

CAPITALISM INCOMPATIBLE WITH ISLAM.

The world to-day was groaning under the stranglehold of blind economic forces and increasing number of men and women were finding in Socialism a way of escape. If there was any religion which pointed to a similar way of escape, it was Islam and if Muslims were true to their religion they could become the most powerful instrument for the establishment of Socialism in the world. Capitalism exploited the many for the benefit of the few; it created wealth not for the service of humanity, but for the aggrandisement of a small class. The provisions of Islamic Law about "Zakat," about inheritance and about interest and above all, the practice of the Prophet, his companions and his early followers all shewed that Capitalism, as it existed now, was incompatible with the spirit of Islam. And as the greatest problem which faced the world to-day was to discover a substitute for Capitalism, the Muslims could make a most effective contribution to the solution of that problem if they put into practice the teaching of their religion and followed the example of their Prophet.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN DEAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN April 8.

The sudden death of Mr. Shankerrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, M. L. C. leader of the Non-Brahmin party, and president of the Kalyan Municipality, last evening at Kalyan has come as a great shock to the residents.

A complete hartal was observed here to-day.

The municipal office was the meeting place of mourners, who came from far and near.

The funeral procession started at about 8 this morning and went round the various thoroughfares.

A special permission having been obtained from the District Magistrate, Thana, to cremate the body in a central place the procession arrived and stopped at about noon near the maidan called "five lights," opposite the municipal school.

Before the body was cremated, speeches were made by prominent

Late Mr. S. J. Zunzarrao, M.L.C.

leaders, recalling the past services rendered by Mr. Zunzarrao and his devotion to the welfare of the agriculturists.

He was ailing since the 4th instant and on Friday night he succumbed.

He leaves behind a widow, two sons and two daughters and a brother besides a large number of friends and admirers to mourn his death.

M. L. C. FOR 10 YEARS

He was a leader of the Non-Brahmin party in the Thana and Bombay Suburban districts and was thrice returned to the Bombay Legislative Council on first two occasions unopposed and on the last with an overwhelming majority. He was a member of the Legislative Council successively for about a decade.

HIS ACTIVITIES

He was for sometime the president of the Thana District Local Board and Chairman of the School Board.

He was the director, adviser of the Co-operative Societies and Director of the Peoples' Bank, Kalyan, with branches at taluka places.

JETPUR SCOUT DISPLAY

JETPUR April 8.

Colonel Murphy, Political Agent for Western Kathiawar States marked his appreciation of the zeal of Mr. K. C. Oza, Honorary Secretary of the Jetpur Red Cross Centre and other Organisers of the Red Cross Week by coming all the way from Rajkot to witness the Scout Display and other functions held here last evening.

Mr. Oza thanked both Colonel Murphy and Durbar Shree Muluwala Saheb for their encouraging presence and expressed his gratification at the enthusiastic response which his appeal for additional donations towards the Earthquake Relief Fund had evoked from the inhabitants of the Jetpur Taluka.

Durbar Shree Muluwala Saheb of Jetpur had in consonance with his traditional generosity offered a six cylinder Morris Car for disposal by a lottery so that the proceeds thereby realised might be contributed towards the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

It was to his munificient donation of over Rs. 10000 that the Jetpur Centre owed its financial adequacy since its recurring expenditure was defrayed out of the interest accruing therefrom.

Colonel Murphy went round the exhibition stalls prior to his departure for Pithadia with Durbar Shree Muluwala Saheb, Prince Natwar Ginhji of Gondal and other distinguished visitors.—United Press.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS SATISFIED

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in the course of a statement says:—

"To me Gandhiji's statement has not come as a surprise. On the contrary, I am surprised he has taken such a long time in coming to this conclusion for even far lesser persons than he—and I claim to be one of them—had realised long ago the futility of continuing the movement either of Mass or Individual Civil Disobedience. I may be permitted to quote just one or two lines from the letter I wrote to him in February 1933 which, of course, was published by all papers.

I said therein after criticising the methods employed in the name of Satyagraha by various Congressmen:

'To profess before the World that we are fighting for Truth, our end is Truth and our Weapon is Truth and at the same time to connive at this kind of behaviour is to my mind the worst type of sin. I don't say that you deliberately shut your eyes, but I do believe that this time you are running away from facing facts.

However, once the conviction has dawned upon him, Gandhiji has come out with his characteristically unique courage to publicly acknowledge his blunder. Those of us that have known Gandhiji intimately either as followers or as opponents know one thing—that no consideration of any kind, no fear of consequences can ever prevent him from candidly acknowledging his mistakes as conviction dawns upon him. He has from that point of view, few equals in this world, hardly any in this country.

I am very happy over the idea that the responsibility for shouldering the burden of political work will now fall on the so-called Swaraj Party and that Gandhiji should have lavished his blessing on them and supplied them with a weapon of exploitation.

"CO-OPERATION FOR N.C.O."

It is no use concealing the fact from ourselves that however much the members of the Swaraj Party may talk of the dizzy heights that they are going to reach, the step they have taken is nothing less than giving up Non-Co-operation for Co-operation. I shall go a step further and say that there is hardly any difference in principle except in words that come from their own mouths so far as creed is concerned between the Swaraj Party and the Liberals and that perhaps of degree.

My own reading of the situation is this that if Pandit Jawaharlal is released, the Congress will be faced with a choice between his leadership and that of the Swaraj Party.

For I have no doubt that Pandit Jawaharlal's outlook is entirely different from that of the conglomeration of all kinds of good, bad and indifferent people miscalled the Swaraj Party.

NO DOMINATION BY ONE MAN OR GROUP

With reference to Gandhiji's statement, I agree with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu that the course to be finally adopted has got to be decided by the A.I.C.C. or the full session of the Congress. I am opposed to the idea of one man domination or even the domination of a group, however high placed they may be. I am afraid this kind of domination has cost a good deal to the country. Gandhiji has talked of adulterating satyagraha. May I respectfully point out to him that it is my conviction that if there has been lack of discipline which has culminated in this tragedy, the lead in that direction I must state very candidly, has been given by some members of the Working Committee themselves.

Mr. Mitra Welcomes Decision

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Mr. S. C. Mitra stated:—

"As was expected Mahatma Gandhi has fearlessly declared his own attitude as also the future policy of his followers as it should be in the matter of civil disobedience. I believe in the principles of civil disobedience as a legitimate constitutional and political weapon which the nation in its extreme emergency is fully entitled to make use of, but individual civil disobedience as practised during the last few months was more or less waste of national energy. It is different in the case of an extra-ordinary person like Mahatma Gandhi.

I hope the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will support the formation of the Swaraj Party as part of the Congress organisation.—A.P.

Mixed Reception At New Delhi By M.L.As.

Sir A Rahim Welcomes Council Entry But Urges Constructive Activities

Sir H. S. Gour Advises Sending Deputation To England To Mobilise Forces Of Reform

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Reactions to Mahatma Gandhi's latest announcement regarding civil resistance are differently reflected in the opinions expressed by the leaders of different groups in the Assembly.

In an interview to the "United Press" Sir Abdur Rahim, Leader of the Independents, states: "I should be glad if the Congress sends representatives to the Assembly in order that they may devote themselves to constructive and beneficent activities for which there is such pressing need in the country. I also earnestly hope that if the Congress Party come to legislature they will not only themselves scrupulously refrain from re-opening the communal questions that have already been settled but actively help in finding a satisfactory solution for others which still remain to be settled."

"REAL THEATRE IS ENGLAND"

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Leader of the Nationalists, thinks that the real theatre of action at the present time, is England. If the Indian deputation can proceed there immediately to mobilise forces of reforms, and thwart those of reaction of that country it would bring India nearer to goal through the medium of the constitution promised by the British Cabinet which with improvements recommended in the joint memorandum would amply fulfil the immediate requirements of the country.

PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVENESS

Sir Hari Singh hopes that Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues of the Swaraj Party would not throw away this splendid opportunity presented to them of playing constructive statesmanship. If the present Swaraj Party is resurrection of the first Swaraj Party which died because it was defeated, its end is not far to seek.

WORLD MASS PROGRAMME

Mr. Satyen Mitra thinks council entry is not a programme which can appeal very much to the masses but it must have support of the nation at large. To make it successful along with the work inside the legislatures a mass programme of national work is essentially necessary for keeping alive national spirit.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar hopes that the Congressmen would now flock in numbers to capture the legislatures and work them to country's benefit without having recourse to what one of their distinguished members remarked as "pedestrian politics."—United Press.

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly, in a statement to the Associated Press says:—

The revival of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and the legislatures generally will undoubtedly be an event of some significance. But I would have been in a better position to express a more definite opinion if I knew the difference between suspension of civil resistance for Swaraj as distinguished from civil resistance for the redress of specific grievances as sanctioned by Gandhiji.

A well organised political party with a carefully thought-out programme of beneficent work should be welcome, especially if such a party sets its face against the revival of communal disputes. There is a great deal of such work which can be accomplished even within the narrow limits of the present constitution. After a year's experience of activities aimed at "Swaraj" I have come to the conclusion that the steady pursuit of a programme for improving the lot of the people and opening out new avenues of employment of labour, enterprise and talent will achieve far better results in every direction.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar in an interview given to the Associated Press says:—

I welcome Gandhiji's pronouncement calling off civil disobedience and allowing council entry. Such a consummation was indeed a foregone conclusion to those who have followed events in the country for the past year or so. The only trouble is that one cannot be sure how long this opinion will hold the field or that further divine inspiration would not come and point out quite the opposite view.

Now that the Congress people have obtained the necessary mandate from their dictator, I hope a large number will come to the Central Legislature. If Congressmen come to the councils with any idea of wrecking them, they need not trouble to come at all, as the constitution is hedged in by safeguards against all wrecking tactics.

Apart from this, the country has now fully realised that such tactics only lead them to greater and greater suffering. If, however, they are determined to make the best of the constitution, I am perfectly sure that a great deal more could be achieved than what the country believes. Only let those who come be whole-time politicians and not amateurs who consider trips to Delhi and Simla as a part of their holiday. —A.P.

MORE LIGHT ON JINNAH MALAVIYA TALKS

NEW DELHI, April 7

Mr. D. K. Lahiri-Choudhury, M. L. A. due to whose initiative discussions between Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. A. Jinnah were held regarding the wider issue of communal unity vis-a-vis the White Paper scheme, has issued the following statement which seeks to make the position clear:

There have been certain statements in the press to-day regarding Jinnah-Malaviya talks as to who approached the other first. Sir Mohammed Yakub commenting on the Unity move says that it was Pandit Malaviya who first came out with a gesture of meeting Mr. Jinnah. While I consider it absolutely immaterial, in the wider interest of the Indian nation as a whole, to attach any importance to these small points of personal code of honour involved, if at all, in exchange of opinions between two political leaders, I feel I must clear up the actual position since it was I who arranged the interview, and it was in my room in the Western Court that the meeting took place.

OPEN FOR MUSLIMS

When I read in between the lines of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Council of the Muslim League I found that though the resolution approved the substance of the Communal Award, it left it open for the Muslim community to accept any other scheme if it could be satisfactorily evolved. Under that impression I saw Mr. Jinnah and asked him that when he had left the door open for further negotiations if he would like to discuss the matter with some of the Hindu leaders so that the mater might reach its logical conclusion. I had a talk with Mr. Jinnah for about an hour and a half at the end of which Mr. Jinnah said he would be glad to have a talk with any responsible person on whom the Hindu community had full confidence. I suggested Pandit Malaviya who was then and is even now at Delhi. Accordingly I saw Pandit Malaviya who agreed to dicuss the matter with Mr. Jinnah, but before he did that he wanted to meet Bhai Parmanand and Sardar Sant Singh. After prolonged discussion with these two gentlemen it was decided that Pandit Malaviya would meet Mr. Jinnah and accordingly I arranged an interview in my room at the Western Court, and the result has come out in the press in the statement of Pandit Malaviya himself, in which he clears up his own position.

JUSTICE FOR ALL

My own impression is that mischievous attempts are being made to prove to the world that the Hindus are extremely anxious to scrap the Communal Award and therefore they are seeking the co-operation of the Moslems in the furtherance of their objective.

—(United Press).

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad. 10, 1990.
Muslim: Zilhez 24, 1352.
Parsi: Avan 5, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 54m.
High tide: 7-52, 20-43.
Low tide: 2-24, 13-56.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar, Annual Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding. 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 10.

Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.
M. Felix Valyi's lecture on "The Intellectual Crisis in the Far East", 6-30 p.m. Blavatsky Hall.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Annual Meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Acknowledgment.

We have received from the Bharat Candle Factory (Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay) a packet of coloured wax candles manufactured in their factory.

EVERY SHOW PACKED!
THE REGAL
(The Theatre Magnificent)
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Book Now Phone 22323
Free List Suspended

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Presents THE BIGGEST PICTURE EVER MADE!
Directed By W. S. VAN DYKE
ESKIMO
An avalanche of thrills, camera-captured for the first time in the white hell of God's outpost—interwoven with the stark drama of a strange people—their love, their life, their passions, their perils.
NEXT SATURDAY.
SEE WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE KING WHO USED TO BE A MAN BECOMES THE MAN WHO USED TO BE A KING!
GEORGE ARLISS
"THE KING'S VACATION"

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "The Invisible Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Eskimo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Jimmy and Sally. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "The Animal Kingdom". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Gold Diggers of 1933 Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Design for Living". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Catherine the Great". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "Sweepings". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kala Nag". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK AT GHATKOPAR:—Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Khadi Prachar Samitee a social gathering with the religious songs will be held in celebration of the National Week at Ghatkopar Harijan Nivas today (Monday) at 8-30 p.m.

FREE HINDI CLASSES:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Nilayam, Parel, Hindi classes (free) will be conducted from to-morrow (Tuesday) at the premises of the Nilayam for Pradham and Madhyam examinations. Particulars can be had from the Secretary of the Nilayam, Pittalwala Building, Parel.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS:—The Band of the 1st. Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A.F. (I) will play a select programme at Sir Phirojshah Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

H. C. M. S. CHARITABLE TRUST:—In the late Cumoo Jaffer Suleman Charitable Dispensaries for Males, Women and Children, at Kambekar Street, in the month of March 6153 patients were treated. These consisted of 3677 males, 1810 women and 666 children.

G. M. A. FREE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients who took advantage of the above Dispensary during the month of March was 579; out of which 346 were males, 117 females and 117 children. The average attendance per day was 104.

PUBLIC MEETING OF JAINS:—In view of the forthcoming Sessions of the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference, a public meeting of the Jains will be held at Cutchi Visa Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Samuel Street, Mandvi, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday), when Seth Nanjibhai Ladhabhai will preside.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY:—The Eighteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Wednesday, the 11th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) His Excellency Lord Brabourne will preside.

Why Don't We Behave Like Human Beings?
This man, his wife, and "the other woman" learned that we are just a branch of
"The ANIMAL KINGDOM"
with ANN HARDING • LESLIE HOWARD
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
AT THE CAPITOL

UNITE AND DEMAND WORK

State Bound To Provide Jobs For Them, Say Unemployed Workers

The slogan "Give Us Bread or Give us Work" which is becoming familiar in the city was heard at Chowpatty Seaface on Sunday evening when unemployed workers met at a public meeting and voiced their grievances.

The demonstration was held under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League and Mr. R. A. Khedgikar presided. It was addressed among others by Dr. Shetty and Mr. Shantaram of Poona.

The speakers urged the unemployed workers to unite, and demand employment which the State was bound to provide for them. They pointed out that in every country the Government was taking care of its unemployed, but in this country although the ranks of the unemployed were swelling nothing was being done. They referred to the resolution recently passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and said that if they carried on agitation their voice was bound to be heard.

Dr. Shetty asked every unemployed person to register his name as a member of the League.

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, April 9.

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. The Land Speed Record, a sports talk by Sir Malcolm Campbell, M.B.E.
8-45 p.m. Divertisement—Four Variations on an Unoriginal Theme.
9-30 p.m. Senata recital.
10 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdavasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ervad Framroz A. Bode will speak on "Philosophy of Jasan and Afringan."

LATE DR. VIEGAS:—A public meeting presided over by the Mayor of Bombay will be held at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul on Wednesday the 11th inst. at 6 p.m. to consider ways and means for perpetuating the memory of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas by erecting a statue in his honour on some prominent site in Bombay.

HAHNEMANN DAY.

The birthday of Samuel Christian Hahnemann, the originator of Homoepathy, will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the premises of the Post Graduate Medical College (Homoeo.), 59, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B.B. C. I. side) amidst a gathering of reputed local Homoepaths, who will deliver speeches on the life of Hahnemann and the Philosophy of Homoepathy. Light refreshments will be served.

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the G.I.P. Rly. Workers' Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at the maidan opposite to Coaching Office, Matunga, when Messrs. Jhabvala, Khedgikar, Zulmiram Chaudhary, D. L. Pathak and otsers will speak on the various grievances of the workers and suggest ways and means to redress them.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TOWN HALL.

Under the auspices of Shrimad Vaishnava Parishad a public meeting will be held a Town Hall, Fort, at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) Mr. M. G. Shastri, retired Sanskrit Professor of The Deccan College Poona, will deliver his lecture on "Shrimad Vullabhacharya and his teachings". Hon. Sir John W. F. Beaumont the Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, will preside.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of March 1,506 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 785 women, 318 children and 403 infants. 35 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average attendance being 48.5.

BARBER SUES SOLICITOR

Judgment Reserved

The case in which Mr. Thakurji Ramji Gaikwad, a barber by profession, sought permission of the court to prosecute Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a solicitor, for alleged perjury in view of the false statement alleged to have been made by him, before the same court in a recent suit, came up for hearing before Mr. Kurwa, Small Causes Court, on Saturday afternoon.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The arguments brought forward by the plaintiff were that on the 10th of February, 1928, the defendant asked him to proceed to Palanpur with toilet and shaving requisites on the occasion of the marriage of the defendant's son at Palanpur; pursuant to that invitation the plaintiff proceeded to Palanpur on the 13th Feb., 1928, and delivered the articles to him on the 15th; that the plaintiff was requested by the defendant to look after the hair-dressing of the Nabob Saheb at Palanpur for seven days, at a remuneration of ten rupees a day while he was there.

Mr. Mehta had denied, in the suit No. 4515 of 1931, which was dismissed by the learned judge, the purchase of the said goods and the plaintiff's claim in toto, and Mr. Gaikwad had contended that Mr. Mehta did this in order to escape from his liability. In that connection the defendant had given evidence on solemn confirmation as under:—

"I never asked plaintiff to go to Palanpur for my son's marriage.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

The defence counsel contended that the postcard did not refer to the wedding at all, nor was the card an invitation to the wedding. The important point bearing on the last case was not that the plaintiff was invited to the wedding but whether he was asked to get the articles mentioned. The postcard exhibited was written by Mr. Mehta on Mr. Gaikwad's request to be introduced to the Nabob Saheb.

The defence also drew the attention of the Judge to the fact that the case was instituted after a lapse of three years since the actual events took place, and that it could not be said that Mr. Mehta could remember whether he had written the postcard or not.

Counsel for the plaintiff held that Mr. Mehta had made the above statements on oath on the strength that Mr. Gaikwad, who was a barber, would not keep the post-card with him. He asked His Honour to peruse the postcard carefully and see if it was not a fact that Mr. Mehta wanted the plaintiff at his place urgently; and if it did not, give the lie direct to the statement made by Mr. Mehta, that Mr. Gaikwad wanted to go to Palanpur in order to be introduced to the Nabob Saheb. The plaintiff's counsel also pointed out to His Honour that in order to committ this case to the criminal court it was sufficient if His Honour considered that there was sufficient evidence to make a "prima facie" case against the defendant.

DEFENDANT IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. Mehta was then called to the witness-box.

His Honour—"Have you written this card?"

Mr. Mehta—"Yes, sir."

Question—"For what purpose did you write this letter?"

Answer—"He (Gaikwad) asked me to write to him, when the Nabob would come there (Palanpur).

Question—"When you wrote this letter you were expecting him to arrive at the station? They why did you that you were surprised to see him?"

Answer—"I was surprised to see him come as the Nabob's guest."

Mr. Mone with Mr. Champak Mody appeared for the applicant and Mr. A. S. Davar for the respondent.

Judgment was reserved.

ENTERTAINMENT OF MUSICAL SOCIETY

At the 25th entertainment of the Musical Art Society, due to the indisposition of Bai Sundrabai, of Poona, who was to give a concert at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening, a last-minute change had to be affected and the services of Khan Saheb Faiyazkhan of Baroda were improvised. But since the latter was an able singer the change was not felt very much, as was clear from the attention evinced by all present.

NATIONAL WEEK.

Unemployed And Labour Day

To celebrate the National Week (Bikar and Labour Day) a public meeting will be held at 4 p.m. at De Lisle Road to-day (Monday). A procession will start from De Lisle Road at 5 p.m. and come to the Azad Maidan. A public meeting will be held at Azad Maidan at 6-30 p.m. where speeches will be delivered on the subjects of labour and unemployed.

URDU POETS IN BOMBAY

Z. A. B writes:—

This year's "Moshaira" held the otherday at the Town Hall, under the auspices of the "Bazm-e-Khayal" has certain distinguishing features about it which are not only unique in themselves but they have greatly contributed towards its great success. The first and the foremost is that the "Bazm" secured help and encouragement from persons who, although great admirers of Urdu literature, were never approached by us. This year we approached them and we are sure that we have secured their patronage for good. Their names are: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Raja Pratapgirji Narsinghji, Mr. M. M. Killedar, Seth Abdul Razzaq and Mr. Osman Sobani.

Mrs. Naidu gave her proof for the love of Urdu poetry by inviting at the Taj not only some of the members of the "Bazm" but all the up-country Urdu poets who had graced the annual Moshaira. The presence of Raja Pratapgirji, Nawab Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur, Sardar Abdur Razzaq and Mr. Usman Sobhani had greatly added to the success of the beautiful function. This has already been reported to the press and need not be dilated upon any further.

Seth Abdul Razzaq's dinner party in honour of the Urdu poets at his residence was also a huge success. It was also attented by several prominent citizens of the city of Bombay, who are keen admirers of Urdu. Let us hope that the keen interest exhibited by Seth Abdur Razzaq will be maintained in the years to come.

The last function in honour of the poets was held at the "Samudra Tarang," Raja Partapgirji's residence. The sight and the decorations were not only inspiring but very poetic, indeed. The hall in which sumptuous dinner was served presented an atmosphere which was essentially Hindu in its culture, and as such it appeared to be very lovely. The guests consisted of about fifty persons and comprised Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Himansurai (Devika Rani of the "Karma" fame), Raja J. P. Bahadursingh of Nepal, Captain Barron, Mr. Asadullah, son of Habibullah Messrs. M. M. Killedar, Usman Sobani and Abdur Razzaq Nawab Nazir Yar Jang Bahadur, Ghulam Ahmed Khan Arzu, Badr Jalali, Maulana Khujandi, and others. The Mushaira that was held after the dinner was really a grand performance inasmuch as about sixteen well-known poets participated in it by reciting their poems and 'ghazals' in a comparatively quiet atmosphere different from the one which generally prevails at a "mushaira," to the great delight of all those present there. It ended at 2 a.m.

The way in which Raja Saheb entertained his guests and looked after their comforts, made a profound impression upon the guests.

Anyhow all these functions will long be remembered in the annals of the "Bazm-e-Khayal," and similarly the impression made by its annual "mushaira" on the city of Bombay will not be easily forgotten by its people.

Poet Sukhdeo Parshad Sinha "Bismil" from Allahabad who took a prominent part in the recent Urdu poets conference (Mushaira) held in Bombay at Town Hall was acclaimed best by all present and his poetical works especially "Jazbat-e-Bismil" (in Urdu and Hindi) have been much in demand. The author has, however, sold all rights in the book to the Indian Press Allahabad (U. P.) and copies can be had from them directly on payment of rupees four and annas eight only. Another work of poet "Bismil," Jazbat-e-Hasti (the Philosophy of existence) which is so good that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has undertaken to translate it into English for the benefit of the general public.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

H.H. The Maharaja of Jaipur and H.H. The Maharani of Cooch Bihar dined at Government House.

KURLA MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Provisions For Street Watering And Burial Ground

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 7.

The adjourned meeting of the Kurla Municipality for the discussion of the budget was held last evening under the presidentship of Mr. Patanker when Mr. Bhathena moved the following proposition:

That the budget be passed after making a provision of Rs. 3,00,000 by curtailing various items such as construction of hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000, purchasing of extra motor lorries and septic tank, construction of slaughter houses, filling up of the burial ground and by reducing the estimated amount of Rs. 1,20,000 for the Rider main to Rs. 85,000 being the contract amount, etc. amounting in all to Rs. 94,765, that the grand total of these figures be added to the closing balance to be carried forward to the next year and utilised for the construction of the underground drainage scheme, which was sanctioned by the General Board in 1927, at a cost of Rs. 6,50,000 and the work for the same be taken up in hand after the monsoon is over and the remaining work be provided for and carried forward to next year. He complained that as required by Rule 83 of the Kurla Municipality's Rules the statement with full particulars of the new staff and also the existing staff and its pay, and the strength of the extra staff had not been appended to the budget statements.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Bilpadiwalla.

MODIFICATIONS.

Mr. Vallimahomed, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved an amendment that the Budget submitted by the Standing Committee be passed and confirmed subject to the following modifications:—

(A) On the income side:—

The opening balance be Rs. 1,04,154-5-0 i.e. Rs. 33,369-8-11 for general and Rs. 70,784-9-4 for water.

Toll receipts should be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

Market fees receipts should be reduced by Rs. 500.

Recovery of arrears from the toll contractors for the year 1932-34 should be Rs. 5,727.

Recovery of arrears from the market contractors for the year 1932-33 should be Rs. 900.

Recovery from Mr. Phadke for fire engine should be Rs. 400.

Recovery of arrears from the market contractor Messrs. G. N. Kalyankar and others for the year 1931-32 Rs. 600.

Recovery of arrears from the Blood Contractor Mr. Sarfuddin Tejuddin for the year 1931-32 Rs. 400.

EXPENDITURE.

(B) On the expenditure side:—

Provision of Rs. 2,000 for toll tax be dropped.

Provision of Rs. 5,000 for street watering truck and establishment be transferred to the item for conservancy trucks and an additional provision of Rs. 1,320 should be made for the establishment for conservancy trucks and the total provision on that account should be Rs. 18,320.

The provision of Rs. 800 for urinals be dropped till the drainage of the town is satisfactory.

The heading of "Improvements to the Goat Slaughter House" be changed to "Erection of a shed to goats brought for slaughtering" and the provision be reduced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 500.

The heading acquisition of land construction of A. V. school building be changed to the erection of the A. V. school building and the amount be reduced by Rs. 2,000.

The item for remodelling of the main building of the Old Kurla Dispensary be dropped.

The heading Mohamedan Burial Ground be changed to acquisition and filling in for Mahomedan Burial Ground.

The provision for Rider Mains be reduced by Rs. 10,000.

The item for the provision of Rs. 1,000 for Hydrant platforms be dropped.

The item for the provision of Rs. 3,000 for a road from the station to the Belgrami Road along the Post Office etc. be dropped.

Provision of Rs. 500 be made for grants to Public libraries.

Provision of Rs. 700 be made for Gymnasiums and Sports.

The proposition being put to vote was lost by 10 voting against and 4 for it.

The amendment being put to vote next was carried by 10 votes to 4.

DOHAD STRIKE SITUATION

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, April 7.

As a protest against the attitude of the authorities of the General Stores of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Dohad, about 60 coolies had struck work on Saturday morning and it was only on the timely intervention of the local Railway Union.

A meeting of the strikers was held and addressed by Mr. Nandurbarker who exhorted the men to remain firm until their grievances were redressed.

STRIVE FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

And Follow In Footsteps Of Departed Worthies Like Lokmanya, Das And Motilal

A large crowd gathered around the Tilak statue at Chowpaty Seaface, on Sunday evening, to participate in a public meeting held to observe the National Week. Mr. Hakim Ikrami presided.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, the first speaker, referred to the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement by Mahatma Gandhi and said that it did not mean that the struggle for freedom of India was at an end.

The President made a fervent appeal to his hearers to strive for communal unity and follow in the footsteps of great patriots like Lokmanya Tilak, Hakim Ajmal Khan, the late C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal and Mahatma Gandhi.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1934

MAHATMAJI'S SACRIFICE

Mahatma Gandhi's statement asking Congressmen to suspend Civil Disobedience for Swaraj has come upon everyone as a dramatic surprise. But the feeling of surprise is mixed with one of doubt and sorrow at the prospect of Gandhiji concentrating upon himself vicariously the sacrifice of thousands. So far as the suspension of the present civil disobedience by Congressmen in general is concerned there is no doubt whatsoever about Gandhiji's advice on this point. It is true that the advice is qualified by the condition that Congressmen should suspend civil disobedience "for Swaraj as distinguished from specific grievances." Quibblers may argle that the present movement is not for Swaraj but against Government's breaches of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But the trend of the whole statement makes it clear as day-light that Gandhiji insists upon the present campaign being called off. Technically the suspension cannot take effect till it is ratified by a meeting of the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be necessary if the Working Committee that resumed civil disobedience on Gandhiji's advice fails to ratify his own present recommendation. However, the Working Committee's ratification is only a question of days. Several members of it must have already approved of Gandhiji's statement.

Implications Of Satyagraha

The reasons which have prompted Gandhiji to call off civil disobedience as a movement even on the small scale permitted by the Poona Programme throw much useful light on the very nature of civil resistance and the conditions of its success and also on Gandhiji's next plan of Satyagraha for himself. He never set much store by large numbers in the movement. But he has always insisted on certain ethical standards, even apart from non-violence, from every civil resister. Many failed to come up to the standard, as for instance in respect of observing jail discipline. Of many lapses of this kind he was for some time ignorant, of several others he was partially aware. Recently he brooded long over this question of the quality of Satyagraha distinguished from its quantitative aspect. The reports of the imperfections of some of his old friends and companions only confirmed his doubts and suspicions and have ended in the present decision. The most touching part of that decision is Gandhiji's reserving to himself the task of demonstrating the potency of "unadulterated Satyagraha". He says to Congressmen with regard to civil resistance:

"They should leave it to me alone. It should be resumed by others in my life time only under my direction, unless one arises claiming to know this science better than I do and inspires confidence..... I am in deadly earnest about this greatest of weapons at the disposal of mankind. It is claimed for Satyagraha that it is a complete substitute for violence or war. It is designed, therefore, to reach the hearts, both of the so-called "Terrorists" and the rulers, who seek to root out the "Terrorists" by emasculating the whole nation. But the indifferent civil resistance of many, grand as it has been in its results, has not touched the hearts either of the "Terrorists" or the rulers as a class. Unadulterated Satyagraha must touch the hearts of both. To test the truth of the proposition, Satyagraha needs to be confined to one qualified person at a time. The trial has never been made. It must be made now."

It will be clear from these lines that, while the Congress as a body is to be out of the civil disobedience movement, Gandhiji himself, in his personal capacity does not at all abandon his faith in Satyagraha or its active pursuit. He would, when the occasion arises, resume it on his own behalf on different lines. In his new plan quality will be every thing, quantity almost nothing. Satyagraha would be continued by "one qualified person at a time" absolutely in conformity with Gandhiji's strictest principles. He hopes thereby to touch the hearts not only of the "terrorists" but also of the rulers. We shall not speculate here on Gandhiji's chances of success in his new plan. But it is clear that his own Satyagraha, when he undertakes it, will be against the Government, the "terrorists" and to some extent against all those who while professing loyally to Satyagraha fail to submit to its rigorous discipline. In other words, he will be the practical demonstrator of the potency of Satyagraha as being greater than that of violence in any form.

Government On Their Honour

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu thinks that Gandhiji's action does not alter the present situation. Evidently she interprets his action to mean that the Congress still stands committed to Civil Disobedience though it is to be practised by Gandhiji alone. We do not accept the interpretation. For in our view his statement is quite clear that Congress should no longer carry on civil disobedience leaving it to him alone to do so on his own behalf. He says: "I must advise all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj as distinguished from specific grievances. They should leave it to me alone". If, however, Mrs. Naidu's interpretation is the correct one, the country cannot permit Gandhiji to act on behalf of the Congress in the way he proposes to do. For, to do so would be to violate the fundamental principles on which the constitution of the Congress is based. The Congress is, above every thing else, a political body. It must always function as an organised body, whether legally or illegally. Its very "raison d'etre" ceases to exist as soon as it ceases to function in an organised manner, whether in a legal or an illegal atmosphere. If, from this point of view the Poona programme was wrong and unjustifiable, for only one individual, be he Gandhiji himself, to be permitted to carry on civil disobedience on behalf of the Congress would be doubly so. The Congress can, in no circumstances, be a party to such an arrangement. Apart from this we think strong and strenuous efforts must be made by leaders of the Congress to induce Mahatmaji to reconsider his decision to carry on Civil Disobedience on his own behalf. If they fail in their efforts, Gandhiji's concentrated sacrifice of himself will put every Indian upon his honour. He must do all that is in his power to make the nation-building programme a great success. That will be the special responsibility of the Swarajists, if only because they can wield any influence in the Councils only to the extent they work among the people. By suspending Civil Disobedience Gandhiji has put Government too upon their honour. They have not now even a pretext for resorting to any repressive measure or continue any longer the ban on Congress organisation. Assuming that the ban will soon be lifted, we trust a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or, if necessary, a special session of the Congress will be held soon to adjust the Congress programme to altered circumstances and particularly to resist the White Paper and stand by the demand for a truly self-determined Constitution.

Jinnah's Move Now

Mr. Jinnah, we have no doubt, has been the victim of "breach of confidence" as he claims. But, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya points out, it is not the latter who has wronged the former. The extra-ordinary fact is that both the accuser and accused are the grieved parties. And the sole credit for this must obviously go to that energetically officious Sir Mahomed Yaqub who would butt in and do what the two persons most directly concerned seem so heartily to detest. We do not know whether it is with the consent of Mr. Jinnah or not, but Sir Mahomed Yaqub does claim to be his henchman and has certainly rushed to act as his publicity agent. This being the case and since the matter is already before the public, would it not be in the interest of all concerned if Mr. Jinnah said something about the zeal of his follower?

So far as the subject-matter of the Yaqub-Malaviya-Jinnah statements are concerned we do not propose to discuss it or say anything beyond expressing our deep sense of regret and disappointment that the attitude both of Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviya should have been so hopelessly adamant. There is, further, another aspect of Mr. Jinnah's statement which must cause very keen disappointment indeed. Press reports of the proceedings of the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah's activities in Delhi had lent prominence to the suspicion that, however robust his national patriotism, he was more robustly inclined towards the Communal Award. His own version of his conversations with Pandit Malaviya compels the conviction that he is more in favour of the Communal Award than against the White Paper. Incidentally, since the "fourteen points" keep changing ever since they were brought to light—or rather, ever since they were conceived, one wonders if, at the present stage of their rapid evolution shall we say, Mr. Jinnah regards the Communal Award as synonymous with his Fourteen Points. One wonders because they retained, in the majority of their metamorphoses, a certain solemn pledge to the people of the Frontier and Baluchistan.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Hypnotism And Crime

(BY N. H. P.)

It is surprising that cases of hypnotism being utilised as an aid to crime, are not more frequent in a country like India. Such cases are not unknown in Western countries. Some persons are great natural hypnotists and they often abuse their gift if they are unscrupulous. The most common crime is that of a sexual nature. A well known case is that of the beggar Castellan in 1865 in France. Although physically a cripple and revolting to the girl Josephine, she followed him for days, much against her will, and he outraged her on several occasions, also much against her will although she did not seem to be able to help herself. Castellan was condemned to 12 years' penal servitude.

Apart from hypnotism, there are cases where, as a result of auto-suggestion, a woman, believing the accusation to be true, accuses a person falsely of having committed a sexual offence on her. Liegeois conducted some experiments to see whether a crime could be successfully suggested, and he made a very suggestible girl fire a revolver, which (she thought) was loaded at her mother; and another put arsenic in the drink of a relation. It is possible to produce the suggestion in a weak man who is innocent, that he is guilty. In 1906 an English governess Miss Lake was murdered at Essen, and a man named Land confessed to the murder; in spite of the clear account he gave of the circumstances in which the crime was committed, he was acquitted by independent testimony. Moll mentions cases of persons being induced hypnotically and post-hypnotically to sign promissory notes, make deeds of gift, give large donations to charity and sign testamentary dispositions. Indirect extortion of money might be effected in this way, and a person might be cheated by being induced to pay the price of real pearls for sham articles, or he might be seriously crippled by buying, at a high price, a house which was useless to him. All that seems necessary is that the proper suggestion be offered so as to make the subject think that he is doing the act of his own accord at the time, and because there is sufficient justification

Worth Careful Study.

The question arises whether and how far a hypnotic criminal is exempted from liability under the law. While it is contrary to the spirit of criminal law to punish a person for an act done while he or she was not in a state of responsibility and without intention, care should be exercised to see whether the criminal consented to be hypnotised, knowing or having reason to know the criminal purpose for

(Continued on page 10).

"WHITHER INDIA"?

Salaries Of Public Servants Should Not Bear An Iniquitously High Proportion To The Average Income Of The Indian Peasant

(By Dr. BHAGVAN DAS.)

V.

Planned Economy, planned industry, planned agriculture, etc., planned production (for consumption rather than profit), planned distribution; and, even more, planned education, general and special, cultural and vocational; planned defence (a) against disease, and (b) disorder, internal and external; in other words, systematic "organisation for peace," instead of muddling along somehow, exploiting the vast majority for the benefit of a very small minority, and "organising frantically for offensive war," as almost all other Governments of the day are doing—this feature of Russian Bolshevism, which seems to have planned out or is trying to plan out all these things systematically, is worthy of imitation by every Government which has any sense and any conscience to-day. After all, the only practical use of intelligence and science is to foresee and pre-arrange and estimate and plan systematically to meet all the just requirements of the people, preventive and curative of ills as well as positively promotive of their welfare, and so bring about the greatest happiness of the greatest number. The Budgets of the Governments should take on a very different complexion.

PLAN FOR INDIA

1. The first suggestion, then, which emerges from these considerations is that the Indian Swaraj Constitution should include due provision for such (1) Planned Education, which is the very root of civilisation as the fruit, (2) Planned Economy, in the wide sense of agricultural as well as industrial production and distribution of necessaries, comforts, luxuries, and subservient machinery, (3) Planned Sanitation and Medication, (4) Planned Defence, against internal disturbance of various kinds, through (a) Police and (b) Adjudication, and (5) Planned Defence against disturbance from outside, through Militia and Army. Our "agency" for carrying out these plans should, however, be different from that employed by Bolshevism, and more like that used by Fascism, as will be dealt with later.

Successful imitation of Bolshevik Russia, in respect of results in general welfare and prosperity, is possible without any methods of violence, to a very large extent, if only the men who compose the Government be willing to influence and persuade the people by the very potent force of the "example" of "self-denial," and to behave like real public-servants rather than public-masters.

WORTHY OF IMITATION

Where the example of self-denial is lacking on the part of the public servants, there, methods being similar, the resemblance in results is with those of Tsarist Russia and not Bolshevik Russia. Another very important feature of the present Russian State, therefore, which is equally worthy of imitation, is that its public servants are public-spirited, genuine sincere servants of the public, and do not spend the bulk of the State revenues in giving themselves enormous salaries. Stalin, with no less power in Russia than the Governor-General in India, has a salary of only two hundred and twenty-five roubles or some three hundred and fifty rupees per month, as against the other's twenty thousand rupees per month, besides sumptuary allowances amounting to about thirty thousand per month (if I am not mistaken).

PUBLIC SERVANT'S INCOME

What a state of things! The tiller of the soil, whose labour feeds and clothes all others, has only about seven pice a day; the district officer averages about seventy rupees per day; the provincial Governor, five times as much; the Governor-General seven hundred rupees per day; the Government Advocate in sensational cases gets more than twice as much as the Governor-General per day, and about forty and twenty and ten times as much as the Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, the High Court Judge, respectively, dealing with the case; a successful mill-owner or stock-jobbing, speculating, high-financing millionaire, twice as much as the Government Advocate; an average Maharaja, about seven thousand rupees per day; the Nizam, perhaps seventy thousand rupees a day (from his 'Civil List' and his private domains); all to spend as he likes.

ECONOMIC ELATION

Be it noted carefully here, that the so-called world-wide Economic Depression—due to the simple fact that all the nations want to sell and none to buy, for various reasons—hits very hard only those who wish to sell, who are compelled to sell. The lowness of prices leaves the Indian agriculturist starving, because he is forced to sell in order to pay rent and revenue in "cash" (instead of the ancient 'kind' which would automatically adjust matters); and the shopman finds himself in

(Continued on page 11).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE AEROPLANE.

Opening a new aerodrome at Liverpool Mr. MacDonald said that the air was to be in future the pathway to prosperity. He is right. The aeroplane has annihilated distance and time to an extent undreamt of by transport enthusiasts a quarter of a century ago. Its beneficial possibilities for the world and humanity are impossible to minimise. But it is only on one condition that the aeroplane can be made an instrument of continuous good. The world must accept the principle of pacific settlement of disputes and must in no circumstances whatsoever think of resorting to arms. For, otherwise, the angel of prosperity will turn into a monster of world destruction putting an end to past achievements and future possibilities.

BOLD SUGGESTIONS

Some bold but sound views on social reform were expressed by Mrs. Lekawati Jain, M.L.C., of Ambala as President of the Agarwal Women's Conference held at Allahabad a few days ago. She strongly condemned unequal marriages as they produce weak children and increase the number of child widows. To eradicate the evil completely she not only urged the introduction of the system of courtship but advised women to resort even to picketing to prevent unequal marriages. It may be remembered in this connection that but a few weeks ago a child bride, about to be married to an old man, went much further and so slapped the bridegroom in the face that the wedding was discreetly cancelled at once. One of the speakers at the Allahabad Conference recommended divorce in special cases and also urged that husbands who deserted their wives without any reason and married again should be boycotted. Remedies must, of course, vary with the diseases. But one thing is certain, women themselves can best administer the right remedy.

TALK OF RELIEF.

There was a good deal of talk in the Legislative Assembly on Friday on the question of relief to agriculturists in distress. But the resolution which gave rise to all the talk and which asked for a committee of inquiry into the subject was in the end quietly withdrawn by the mover. That is itself somewhat indicative of the familiar fact that little of the talk on the subject leads to any appropriate action. It is probable, however, that even if the committee asked for had been appointed, it would not have meant any actual relief to the agriculturists. These poor people have never suffered for want of committees, official or non-official. For several days last week Ministers from Provinces and various other officials discussed this very subject at some length at a special conference at Delhi and the Government of India have promised to issue a statement shortly dealing with the conclusion arrived at at the conference. We can only hope that the conclusions will mean at least some immediate relief to the agriculturists.

WANTED SOME RESTRICTION.

The Cotton Brokers of Bombay have good reason to feel aggrieved at the treatment meted out to them by the East India Cotton Association in respect of their attempts to restrict the working hours in the Cotton market. The brokers appealed to the E. I. C. Association to restrict the trading hours from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. instead of the all day and night business as at present. This was a most reasonable suggestion but the E. I. C. A. does not seem to have paid any serious attention to it. And curiously enough, several resolutions meant to censure that body at a general meeting of the Brokers themselves were ruled out of order by the President. However, if the Brokers are earnest and persistent enough they are bound to succeed in their endeavours.

Press Views

A Stitch In Time

The Leaders' Conference at Delhi came not a moment too soon; and the momentous decision to revive the Swarajya Party has not come a day too early. Let there be no misapprehension about the fact that the main concern of the Swarajists is the carrying out of the constructive programme as contemplated in the Poona statement. Time and experience have given their verdict that the present reactionary legislatures are not only a serious handicap to the revival of political life but also to constructive work of any kind. There is none to represent or explain the Congress policy in the legislatures; and who does not feel that, in Bengal at least, it is impossible for a Congressman to move an inch from his place without rousing the suspicion of the authorities?—"Forward."

Who Said "Revolt"?

The wish is often father to the thought. The truth of this saying is reflected in the way in which some of the British papers and our Anglo-Indian contemporaries view the Delhi decisions. They take it as a revolt against the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi calculated to weaken their hands. The reports that we published yesterday about the proceedings of the Delhi Conference and the statement of some of the leaders who took prominent part in them show beyond a shadow of doubt that those who put such a construction on the decision suffer from a serious delusion. Coming events are bound to correct them. There is no more revolt than there was when the late veterans like Pandit Motilal Desabandhu Das and Vithalbhai Patel formed the Swaraj party.—"Daily News."

Union Is Strength

We heartily congratulate Mr. Chagla on the very important and patriotic statement which he has made on the main resolution of the Muslim League. He has strongly criticised the League for its failure to record its categorical condemnation of the White Paper scheme and for linking up the Communal Award with the opposition to it. He asks why Muslim opposition to this constitution which the National Government want to impose upon India has been made conditional upon the acceptance of the Communal Award by the Hindus. He has further asked the League to remember that it will not be conferring a favour upon the Hindus by fighting the White Paper. On the other hand, "by making Hindu-Moslem co-operation by this issue dependant upon Hindus accepting the Award, the members of the League have made themselves a party to indecent bargaining about the sacred cause of freedom."—A. B. Patrika."

Lord Willingdon's Government, says a prominent Liberal leader, would be hard put to it to keep pace with the Mahatma's speed record in strategy and political tactics.

Sounds like a call for speedier multiplication of Ordinance legislation.

* * * *

Doctor Moonje says that "We must fight our opponents on all fronts."

Even on the fratricidal front?

* * * *

"Of the choice that the nation will make of its own free will, we have no doubts. Self-reliance and non-violence will continue to be the integral parts of the nation's method."

This is the substantial and very clear conclusion arrived at in Dalal Street after yesterday's painfully tedious editorial Odyssey provoked by Gandhiji.

* * * *

The revelation of the "choice," whatever it may be and the amazing discovery—or is it a bright lead?—that "self-reliance and non-violence will continue to be the integral parts of the nation's methods" proved, naturally enough, thoroughly exhausting. An "examination," therefore, of Gandhiji's arguments as regards "civil disobedience as a spiritual experiment" had to be postponed.

* * * *

But only for a day or so. You see, the Mahatma claims to be the only Satyagraha expert although only in the making and demands dictatorial rights "unless one arises claiming to know the science better and inspires confidence." Now all this implies open denial of, and a direct challenge to, Dalal Street. The challenge cannot but be taken up.

* * * *

Sir George Schuster regards his five years' work as "entirely defensive" and hopes that something constructive would be possible in the future.

This is what India is trying for Sir George.

* * * *

Sir George also promised to look back with pleasure on his connection with India. And suppose India were to look into her bank balance if any?

* * * *

"What is surprising to us is the cordial nature of Mr. Gandhi's acquiescence (in the Delhi decision.)"—"Times of India."

What is not surprising is the uncordial nature of the confession.

* * * *

Bori Bundar's Delhi correspondent is responsible, on the authority of "New Delhi official circles," for the welcome assurance that the Diehards would fail in their anti-India campaign. This is further confirmed by the fact that Lord Lloyd will be in Australia at the decisive moment.

No one in India we hope will fail to heave a very deep sigh of relief and then go into an ecstatic trance of gratitude for our confrere. Thank heavens, friends and champions of India like Sir Samuel Hoare would have a free hand to oblige India with the gift that we all unanimously long for and are only too eager to make much of, however, "little" it may be'

What? Possibly, quite possibly. But there is no need to blaspheme.

* * * *

"STUFF POETRY IS MADE OF" Nonsense?

* * * *

"Wanted—A match for a girl... Parents are both graduates."
—Advt. in Upcountry Paper.

As if the fact of their being both alive were not enough warning.

* * * *

"Do I understand you to say," asked the magistrate, "that when you heard a noise you got out of bed, turned on the light and went to the head of the stairs—that a burglar was at the foot of the stairs and you did not see him?" Are you blind?"

"Must I tell the exact truth?" asked the witness, as he mopped his perspiring face and blushed, furiously.

"Yes, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

"Well," replied the man, slowly, "my wife was in front of me."

ARSENAL RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Several Players Injured In Match Between Chelsea And Burmingham

LONDON, Apri 7.

Fate combined with the season's form have been responsible for the dramatic championship and relegation of encounters. Arsenal, thanks to their all-round superiority, virtually retain championship. Sixty thousand spectators watched their encounter with Huddersfield in which Beasley, headed in the 12th minute after an even play.

LACKING IN SKILL.

Huddersfield's approach to the work was lacking in skill, while their curious defensive formation with Young centre-half lagging behind the backs, failed to arrest the progress of Arsenal attackers whose quick-moving methods proved very dangerous. Fortunately for Huddersfield, however, the Londoner's finishing was weak.

UNABLE TO SETTLE DOWN.

The homeside changed ends with a lead of one goal. Drake headed in two minutes after resumption. The Huddersfield forwards were unable to settle down, but J. Smith, taking advantage of the first real chance of the match, reduced the lead. Bowden, however, immediately headed in on behalf of the home side.

CHELSEA MAINTAINS FIRM.

Chelsea were keeping up their revival and there was a great fight at the bottom of the table, both sides being over anxious. Chelsea to-day made several cleverly executed movemnts. Gibson netted in the early stages. The Londoners were repeatedly penned in their own goal mouth, but their grim defensive work prevailed.

LUCK FAVOURS THEM AGAIN.

Resuming with one goal to the good, Chelsea were again favoured by luck and Birmingham's desperate attacks repeatedly scrambled away. Gibson scored against the run of play and Oakton increased the lead with a great goal. Birmingham now became even more desperate and the play was very scrappy. Several players were injured and there were numerous stoppages and fouls

SCRAPPY GAME.

Newcastle are in danger of spoiling their 35 years' unbroken association with the first division. They gave a slightly beteter display to-day, but the game was scrappy. Dennison opened the account for the homeside half an hour after the commencement with a header. Houghton equalised in the latter half, three minutes before time.

FRACTURED ANKLE.

Sheffield United were handicaped by injury to Stacey who sustained a fractured ankle. They put up a gallant fight, but are doomed to relegation for first time in the Club's 40 years' history. Harper and Bruton obtained for the homeside a lead of two goals to nil before the interval. Boyd reduced the lead on behalf of tre visitors in the second half. Talbot heading in restored the lead.

Herd netted two minutes before interval in the fast and even cup rehearsal and Busby increased the lead. Portsmouth forwards were clever but made no impression on the resolute defence. Worrall reduced the lead towards the end.

Grimsby winning the Local Derby, are assured of promotion. Pointing, deputising at the centre-forward, netted in the seventh minute, the side retaining this lead throughout the first half. On resumption Hull set the pace, but their shooting was utterly inaccurate.

Preston, Bolton and Brentford continue their thrilling struggle for the second place. Norwich require one point to assure them of promotion.

The Results

Following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 3, Huddersfield 1.
Birmingham 0, Chelsea 3.
Blackburn 3, Sheffield United 1.
Derby County 4, Tottenham 3.
Everton 2, Stoke 2.
Leeds 8, Leicester 0.
Manchester City 2, Portsmouth 1
Middlesbrough 0, Wolverhampton 0.
Newcastle 1, Aston Villa 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Sunderland 0.
West Bromwich 2, Liverpool 2.
Millwal 1, Oldham 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Plymouth 1.
Bradford City 1, Manchester United 1.
Bury 2, Bradford 1.
Fulham 3, Nottingham Forest 1.
Hull 0, Grimsby 1.
Lincoln 0, Preston 1.
Millwall 1, Oldham d.
Notts County 1, Brentford 2.
Port Vale 0, Bolton 0.
Southampton 3, West Ham 2.
Swansea 3, Burnley 0.

THIRD DIVISION.
(Southern Section.)

Aldershot 0, Gillingham 2.
Brighton 2, Exeter 1.
Brighton 2, Exeter 1.
Clapton Orient 4, Bournemouth 1
Luton 2, Crystal Palace 1.
Northampton 1, Bristol Rovers 2.
Newport 1, Reading 2.
Norwich 3, Watford 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 0, Coventry 1.
Swindon 6, Cardiff 3.
Torquay 3, Southend 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section.)

Barrow 1, Tranmere 3.
Carlisle 1, Barnsley 4.
Chester 3, Chesterfield 2.
Crewe 1, Wrexham 0.
Doncaster 5, Rochdale 0.
Halifax 6, Hartlepools 2.
New Brighton 5, Southport 2.
Rotherham 0, Darlington 0.
Stockport 3, Mansfield 1.
Walsall 5, Gateshead 1.
York 3, Accrington 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(First Division).

Airdrieonians 2, Celtic 4.
Ayr 4, Hibernians 1.
Clyde 2, Falkirk 0.
Cowdenbeath vs. St. Mirren (postponed owing to snowstorm).
Hearts 1, Kilmarnock 1.
Motherwell 2, Third Lanark 2.
Partick 1, Dundee 1.
Queen of South 3, Hamilton 1.
Rangers 2, Aberdeen 1.
Queens Park 1, St. Johnstone 0.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, April 7.

The following are results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Birkenhead Park 5; Leicester 13
Blackheath 3; Newport 6
Cardiff 18; Richmond 11
Devonport Services 0; Gloucester 0
Harlequins 8; Bristol 14
London Scottish 20; Bath 16
Northampton 10; Roselyn Park 21
Aberavon 14; Guys Hospital 0
Swansea 11; Coventry 6
Torquay Athletic 10; St. Bart's Hospital 10
Waterloo 5; Headingley 15.—Reuter's Special.

NORTHERN RULES MATCHES

LONDON, April 7.
(SPECIAL CABLE).

Following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Bradford 7; St. Helens Recreation 8
Brougton 44; Bramley 20
Dewsbury 9; Leeds 23
Huddersfield 14; Batley 0
Hull 16; Keighley 7
Hunslet 13; Featherstone 7
Leigh 15; London Highfield 16
Oldham 19; Rochdale Hornets 5
St. Helens 31; Barrow 23
Swinton 21; Castleford 15
Wakefield Trinity 6; Hull Kingston Rovers 13
Warrington 20; York 0
Widnes 17; Salford 3
Wigan 30; Halifax 0

Duleep Leaves For India

LONDON, April 7.

Duleepsinghji left for India by air.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO HER DIVORCE

(SPECIAL CABLE)
GENOA, April 7.

Mrs. Thalia Massie, the central figure in the Honolulu honour slaying case 1932 removed to the hospital on arrival from New York is said to be suffering from cut in the wrists. The steward heard groans in Massie's cabin in a liner a few days ago' forced the door and secured medical attention. She got divorce from Naval Officer husband a month ago on ground of extreme mental cruelty.

KAMALA NEHRU SEES JAWAHAR IN JAIL

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru had an interview with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon at Alipor Central Jail.—United Press.

QUESTION OF TRADING HOURS

What Really Happened In Last General Meeting

PRESIDENT OF COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION EXPLAINS

BOMBAY, April 8.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, President of the Cotton Brokers' Association, Bombay, in the course of a statement to the press regarding the reports appearing in the press about the recent general meeting of the Association, says:—

I feel I must state the facts of the matter briefly to enable the public to judge the situation correctly. A few days back the Managing Committee, after considering the replies of the East India Cotton Association, decided to call an urgent general meeting of the Association to lay before the general meeting the replies of the East India Cotton Association and take afresh the sense of the members on the question of trading hours in view of the replies of the E.I.C.A. At this meeting of the Managing Committee, no member present had suggested that he desired to move a resolution amounting to censure of the Board of the E.I.C.A. Had any member brought to the notice of the Managing Committee such a desire, the Managing Committee would have seriously considered the gravity of the question and given it their best attention.

CIRCULATION OF RESOLUTION

If the Managing Committee had thought it desirable to pass any resolution which would amount to censuring the E.I.C.A., they would have circulated such a resolution to each and every member individually as required under the Articles of the Association, because Article 22 provides that the nature of business and the text of the resolutions to be moved must be circulated among the members. No resolutions were passed or circulated; only the notice of the meeting was placed on the notice board and was published in the press.

Consequently when the meeting commenced I requested the members to express their views and after general discussion their views could, if necessary be embodied in a resolution or resolutions suitable to the object of the meeting.

"SERIOUS MATTER."

One of the members present at once moved a resolution censuring the E.I.C.A. This was a serious and highly important matter, ald it was not specifically covered by the published agenda. To allow such an important resolution without specific notice to the members of the Association appeared to me against the best interests of the trade, inasmuch as such an attempt was likely to create great disunity in the various panels of the trade and also among the brokers themselves. It also appeared to me that the resolution amounted to an act of self-condemnation, in view of the fact that the brokers are in a substantial majority amongst the members of the E.I.C.A. Also in the interests of the happy relations subsisting between the component parts of the cotton trade, I thought, I would be failing in my duty, if I allowed such a resolution to be considered without specific notice to members of the Association. I had, therefore, to rule this and other resolutions, which were of the same nature, out of order.

UNTRUE REPORT.

The report that a member moved a resolution authorising the Managing Committee to wait on the Governor and submit the whole matter to him, is untrue. No such resolution was suggested by anybody at the meeting.

However, so far as the merits of the question of restricting the trading hours in the Cotton Market are concerned, my views are well-known, and it pains me to find that my attitude has been misunderstood. I was the first to sign a requisition for calling a general meeting of the E.I.C.A., and I need hardly add that, in the meeting the resolution urging restoration of normal hours was moved by me. It is a well-known fact that in the City of Bombay, the E.I.C.A. is the only cotton association, recognised by law and all transactions in cotton done outside its byelaws are illegal and void; yet a large amount of business in cotton is done outside its purview. If the East India Cotton Association without necessary precautions and without making a number of changes in its present byelaws hurriedly fix up trading hours and demand strict enforcement of these provisions, the consequence will be that a large volume of business would be done in a number of ways over which the E.I.C.A. has, at present, no control.

Further, a substantial part of the genuine cotton business would be diverted to other channels, thereby harming not only the genuine trade, but also considerably increasing reckless speculation of a gambling nature. In that event, the section of the trade to suffer most will be those members who faithfully observe stipulated trading hours.

RESTORE NORMAL TRADING.

This does not mean that these difficulties, though great, are insurmountable. I am strongly in favour of restoration of the normal trading hours and I hape that the E.I.C.A. will, before long, find a correct solution of this question in an effective and lasting manner.—A.P.

Mr. Pitt, the well-known Tennis player who left for England on Saturday.

BRITISH BUDGET PROSPECTS

No Provision For War Debt Payment?

INCOME-TAX REDUCTION AND CUT RESTORATION

LONDON, April 7.

Prospects of Mr. Neville Chamberlain producing a popular budget on 17/4 are growing. It is understood in well-informed quarters the Chancellor will again not make any provision for war debt payment to the United States, leaving a substantial surplus at his disposal It is generally anticipated Mr. Chamberlain will reduce the standard rate of income-tax of six pence, also restore economy cuts made in 1931.

It is expected he will be in a position to restore unemployment benefit to the level at which it stood before the financial cricis, and increase the allowance of dependent children under the Unempdoyment Bill from two to three shillings weekly. The two latter concessions are estimated to cost over seven million sterling. The Chancellor may give relief to the entertainment industry by removing the tax of the lower-priced seats.—Reuter's Special.

BACK TO CHICAGO NEXT WEEK?

Insull In Charge Of American Vice-Consul

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The United States Government, to-day has cabled a warrant signed by President Roosevelt to the Turkish authorities appointiny Mr. Berry, American Vice-Consul at Istanbul, to take Insull into custody. It is expected here Insull will start journey back to Chicago next week.—Reuter's Special.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Royal West Kents Beat B. B. & C. I. Rly By 6 Goals To 1

Sunday's match in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament resulted in a win for the Royal West Kents who trounced the B.B.&C.I. Railway by 6 goals to 1.

Result:—

ROYAL WEST KENTS	6 goals
B.B.&C.I.RLY.	1 goal

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.
Manavadar State vs. Customs (Replay).

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Impossible For Germany To Continue Present Arrangement, Says Dr. Schacht

CREDITORS MEET NAZI BANK CHIEF

BASLE, April 7.

A meeting between Dr. Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, and representatives of the creditor countries Britain, United States, Sweden, Holland and Switzerland was held in private and will be continued tomorrow.

It is understood that Dr. Schacht insisted that it was impossible for Germany to continue the present arrangement of transfer payments but gave an optimistic account of the economic situation since the establishment of the Nazi regime and given time and not unduly pressed, Germany would be able to meet her obligations.

But the monetary situation is less satisfactory, foreign trade is seriously jeopardised and gold cover has fallen to 6.7 per cent. It is believed that there is a tendency among all creditors to admit that the present system of transfer required modification.—Reuter.

BIG ORDERS GIVEN IN EXPORT LINES

Results Of Prague Spring Fair

PRAGUE, March 18.

Prague announces this time an excellent Fair session. The number of exhibitors was with 2.847 firms by 10 per cent higher than last time and to this corresponds the attained turn-over higher in average by 30 per cent in comparison to the Autumn Fair. Favoured were especially the export lines; glass, chinaware, leathergoods, toys, fancy goods; textile; electrotechnics and paper goods and the expectations of exhibitions in these lines were fully satisfied.

The session was characterised by a high number of foreign buyers coming from 42 States (30 in Spring 1933). Most visitors came from Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Balcanic States; whereas best buyers were Switzerland; Holland, Belgium; England; Scandinavian States; Poland; France and overseas. The results of the Fair will surely influence favourably the further development of the Czechoslovak economic life. The outlook for the next Fair to be held on September 2nd to 9th, 1934 is very good.

SALARY CUT SENSATION

Will There Be Strike In France?

PARIS, April 7.

While the hotheads among Civil Servants are advocating a strike on 1/5 against salary-cuts proposed as a means towards balancing the budget, it appears most unlikely that a meeting of the National Council Civil Servants Federation, to-mordow, will decide on the strike.

Countrywide meetings and possibly the cessation of work for a few minutes probably will be the extent of their demonstration. There was a hostile demonstration led by extremists in the courtyard of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs again, to-day. The Internationale was sung, Government were booed, but the majority of Postal employees seem opposed to any undisciplined action.—Reuter.

GERMAN GENERAL DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, April 7.

The death has occurred of General Karl Von Einem, who commanded the Seventh Army Corps in the early days of the Great War, directed the attack on Liege, was later made Commander-in-Chief, Third Army, fought throughout the war, finally conducting troops home across the Rhine on the conclusion of the Armistice.

NO GOVT. BUSINESS FOR FORD CO.

NEW YORK, April 7.

The Ford Motor Company is henceforth ineligible for government business according to the ruling of Comptroller General McCarl. Certificate of compliance with NRA code must be held by all firms seeking government business. The Ford company fulfils the requirements of the Automobile Code, but refuses to display the Blue Eagle and has not got the certificate of compliance.—Reuter's Special.

40 PERSONS DROWNED

30 Houses Carried Away By Huge Wave

OSLO, April 7.

The coastland of Tafjord near Aalsund resembles a battlefield as a result of havoc of huge waves caused by a tremendous crag falling in the sea. The waves carried away 30 houses, swept small shipping 100 yards inland. Forty were drowned including an entire family of nine.—Reuter.

THREE WAVES RUSH OVER LAND LATER

LATER

It was three in the morning when an enormous mass broke away from a 6,000 feet high cliff and crashed into sea sending three successive waves rushing over land. The first wave reached houses at the end of Ford, then receded without doing any damage.

The alarmed villagers began evacuating houses, taking refuge on the higher ground. The second wave washed over the lowlying houses; then a third wave brought houses crashing down and carried the broken jetties and boats far inland. The cries of people trapped in the houses or caught in the floods while fleeing, mingled with the screams of animals which there had been no time set free from steadings.

The completeness of the disaster is shown by the fact that in one house, father, mother and seven out of nine children were drowned

Fifty Lives Lost

STOCKHOLM, April 7.

Fifty lives are now believed to have been lost as a result of the Norwegian disaster.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

To Meet On May 23

PARIS, April 7.

It is stated that the date for summoning the Disarmament Commission as May 23 has been chosen to provide breathing pace, while the Franco-British conversations on the guarantees continue as; also to enable M. Barthou to consult Poland and the Little Entente, as M. Titulesco is visiting Paris shortly, while M. Barthou will visit Warsaw, Prague at the end of the month. —Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

No Sanctions Against Violators

WASHINGTON, Aprol 7.

No official commitments by the United States as regards sanctions against the violators of any disarmament convention have been made according Mr. Cordel Hull. Mr. Norman Davis is still on leave and is not authorised to make any commitments.—Reuter's Special.

HENDERSON LEAVES FOR GENEVA

PARIS, April 7.

The Foreign Minister has informed Mr. Henderson after a long conversation that the French delegation would support the proposal convening of the General Disarmament Commission on 23/4.

Thereafter Mr. Henderson departed for Geneva to preside over the Disarmament Conference Bureau on 10/4.—Reuter.

France's Changed Attitude

LONDON, April 7.

Sir J. Simon is studying yesterday's French armament Note, which, Reuter understands, proves the British Memorandum is still making progress. The French Note recognises considerable change in the aspect of the situation. France hitherto has refused countenance even to the present degree of German rearmament. She now shows readiness to disscus the measure of rearmament of Germany, although she insists the ultimate decision lies with the Disarmament Conferenre as a whole. The Note undoubtedly gives greater hope that a disarmament convention will be reached. —Reuter.

FRENCH REPLY TO BRITISH INQUIRIES

RUGBY, April 7.

The French reply to the latest British inquiries on disarmament has been received at the Foreign Office. It is understood that it is a brief document containing no definite proposals pending fuller consideration by the French Government of the question of guarantees. It is stated by the Paris press correspondents that the result of this further examination will form the subject of a later communication. Meanwhile further and more precise information is sought regarding the British proposals.

The "Times" Paris Correspondent says that this should be regarded as the sign that the French Government are now prepared to face a momentous decision that must profoundly influence international relations. The correspondent adds; "Viewed in this light the reply promises a real progress towards the achievement of the disarmament convention."

French note was subjected to a preliminary examination by Sir John Simon and his advisers at the Foreign Office this morning.—B.O.W.

HINDU YOUTHS FOR TANNERY

LAHORE, April 7.

The Hindu Sabha Industrial Ashram has arranged to train a few Hindu educated young men in tannery.

The selected candidates will be given free lodging and boarding by the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha. Only those who have passed F.Sc. examination and also taken Chemistry as one of the subjects will be preferred.—United Press.

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Readers' Views

"Higher Education Of Harijans"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to offer my thanks through the columns of your paper to "Liberal Hindu" for his sincere efforts to point out with facts and figures from the report of the Bombay Department of Public Instruction the gradual decrease of the Harijan students receiving higher education.

There has been an increase in the number of the Harijan students receiving secondary education. Such is also the case with the school-going Harijan girls. "Liberal Hindu" has rightly diagonosed the case. It has been my experience that the Harijan boys and girls are much more smart and clever in their teens than they are at an advanced stage of age. Much of their intellectual and mental enthusiasm has been damped by adverse circumstances, specially economic difficulties. As they advance in educational progress they have to face a number of increasing difficulties in meeting their expenditure. Very few students get free studentship and all without exception have to be content throughout the academic year with whatever little accommodation they could possess in the Harijan locality where the whole atmosphere is adverse to students' life—The same is the case with their boarding arrangements. Owing to practice of untouchability the Harijan collegiates, if they are financially strong, would not make lodging and boarding arrangements with the touchable collegiates. So, poverty and social injustice hamper the pace of the educational progress of the Harijan collegiates. The same is the lot of the Harijan students receiving secondary education. Now, though there are as many as three (communal, Govtrnment and Harijan Sevak Sangh) sources of financial help to the Harijan students, there is a pretty good number of Harijan students who, in spite of their efforts, could not get a scholar ship frm any one of them; and those students who had secured any scholarship are not lucky enough to study with fresh minds free from cares of expenditure. lodging and boarding arrangements, etc. Above all, none of the scholarship is big enough to meet the educational expenditure throughout the academic year without the additional support from outside which can scarcely be expected. Thus, the Harijan students are handicapped on all sides. It is not strange if they fail in their examinations and if they fail, they discontinue to study. This is how there has been a decrease in the number of Harijan collegiates. What are the remedies to mend this situation and who can adopt them? As for the communal leaders of the Harijans, the less said about them the better. No more bright things can be expected from them in future. As regards Government, it is hard to bring them round to adopt the remedies, even if they approve of them. Hence, all eyes are turned towards the Harijan Sevak Sangh. It is a matter of great surprise to laymen to hear that the number of Harijan collegiates should decrease year by year when the Harijan Sevak Sangh is doing the uphill work of uplifting the Harijans. For the reasons given above, even granting more scholarships to Harijan collegiates will not uproot the main cause of the evils. Opening Hostels in educational centres of the Presidency is the best remedy for solving the problem. With these hostels technical and industrial classes, which will furnish the future Harijan youths with the necessary skill to earn their bread, can be conducted very successfully. May I request the office-bearers of the Sangh to take into consideration the points raised by "Liberal Hindu" and me and that they be placed before them by others interested in this problem?—Yours, etc.

"YOUNG HARIJAN."

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for publishing my last letter on this subject and for drawing attention to the same in your editorial columns. Since then I have read a notice issued by the Harijan Sevak Sangh Delhi which announces that for the whole of India they would give sixty scholarships for Higher education. I think this number is quite inadequate. Restricting myself to "Depressed Classes"—my apologies to Dr. Solanki—I find at page 105 of the Report of the Bombay Educational Dept. for 1932-33 that there were 43 students in colleges during 1931-32, but the number fell to 29 during 1932-33. In the secondary schools the number increased from 1396 to 1418. The Director of Public Instruction also suggests that the causes for the reduction in College students belonging to "Depressed Classes" are "economic and social". The increase in the D. C. students in secondary schools means that more of them will pass the Matric Examination next June and will be ready to go to college if their "financial" difficulties are solved. Special efforts will have to be made to build up a regular "Higher Education Fund" on a much larger scale than at prsent. Besides, it will have to be provided that the Central Fund of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, in which I include the David scheme scholarships, will not be allowed to be drawn on by rich Boards like those of big cities—particularly the Bombay Provincial Board which should be asked to provide a scholarship to every College going Depressed Class pupil who needs it and studies within its jurisdiction out of its own Funds. Moreover when Mahatmaji comes to Bombay next June or July funds should be collected and earmarked for this purpose in the City of Bombay. The Bombay Provincial Board is making next to no efforts nowdays to collect Funds and it looks as if it depends on Mahatmaji's forthcoming visit for Funds. It is but fair to suggest that collections made through Mahatmaji's efforts should go to the needy parts of the country which cannot provide scholarships even for schoolboys.—Yours, etc.,

LIBERAL HINDU.

Remember That Bihar Needs 15 Crores For Reconstruction

Help A Noble Cause By Sending Liberal Contributions

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

On Saturday our readers contributed Rs. 1,400.

The total collections up to date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,10,400.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below list of contributions received on Saturday:—

List of donations to the Earthquake Relief Fund received on 7-4-34, (Saturday), as below:

Wife of Thakor	10 0
A Sympathiser	11 0
Silent Watcher	10 0
Sympathiser	9 0
Sam S Kotwal, Nagpur	10 0
Association Sociale at Commercial Hindu, Paris, through A B Mehta	17 0
Mrs Vena K L Madhani	1 0
Panchal Unnatti Mandal, through Valabhbhai Kersanji Panchal, as below	91 4
Shri Mahalaxmi Vijaya Fund, Mazagaon	51 4
Laxman Makan Patel	2 4
Bhagwanji Bhulabhai	1 4
Pranjivan Bhagwan	1 4
Hargovind Harjivan	1 4
Purshotam Duralabh	1 4
Kalyan Ranchhod	1 4
Purshotam Bhagwan	1 4
Bhagwandas Chhabildas	1 4
Gandabhai Kalyanji	2 0
Jagjivan Chhabildas	1 4
Bhikhabhai Vithaldas	1 4
Vithaldas Bhikhaji	1 4
Morarji Zinabhai	1 4
Ambaram Zinabhai	1 4
Naranji Jeraj Gujjar	2 0
Chhabildas Morarji	1 4
Khimji Hansraj	1 0
In sacred memory of Narotamdas Zinabhai, through Zinabhai	5 0
In sacred memory of Bhagwandas Zinabhai, through Zinabhai	5 0
Kalyan Durlabha	1 4
Ranchhoddas Chhabildas	2 0
Purshotam Karasan	1 4
	Rs. 91 4
In memory of late Mrs. Kamalagauri Jivanlal Bhagat and late Mr. Natvarlal Gulabdas Bhagat, Jogeshwari	15 0
Resident of Dakore, through Dr. Narandas Pranjivandas, as below	28 0
Nanalal Shivaram Adhyaru	2 0
Foolchand Gordhan Bhatt	2 0
Dasharathlal Bakor Joshi	2 0
Ambalal Gordhan	2 0
Manekla] Amratlal Pandya	2 0
Manekla] Pitamber Joshi	2 0
Shankerlal Jeshanker Joshi	2 0
Chandulal Ramchander Pandya	2 0
Shankerlal Purshotam Bhatt	5 0
Pratapsinh Fatesinh	2 0
Bharat Mohan Gordhan	1 0
Morarji Mangabhai	1 0
Shivshanker Narayen Pandya	1 0
Bulakhi Devshanker Pathak	1 0
Rana Motila] Ambalal	1 0
	Rs. 28 0
A Parsi	2 0
Miss Indumati Chimanlal Shroff	5 0
Jashwantlal Chimanla] Shroff	5 0
Bai Shirinbai M Cooper, Bombay	10 8
Dar es Salaam collection, through M R Patel, as below	50 0
Mr M R Patel 10 0	
Mr P S Patel 10 0	
Mr M I Patel 10 0	
Mr I M Patel 10 0	
Mr H C Patel 10 0	
Rs. 50 0	
Collection from Ahmedabad through Kapilprasad, M Dave, Agent of The Bombay Samachar, as below	112 0
Bai Noorjehan Hussenkhan (Khas Bazar, Ahmedabad)	101 0
Natverlal Chimanlal Parikh	5 0
Keshavla] Harjivandas Mody	5 0
Dwarkanath Vishvanath Pradhan	1 0
	Rs. 112 0
Bombay Provincia] Cooperative Bank, Ltd., Malegaon, collection	101 0
A Darji, through Mohanlal Krishnalal	1 0
Collection from Matra (Arabia), through Valji & Sons, as below	802 4
Sheth Abdul Nanam Zavari 55 0	
Sheth Lalji Ratanshi 51 4	
Sheth Gopal Valji & Sons 51 4	
Sheth Karsandas Bhawanji 51 4	
Sheth Dharamshi Jivandas & Co. 51 4	
Sheth Haji Abdulnabi Abdul Vahale 51 4	
Sheth Haji Bakar Haji Abdul Latif Fazal 41 4	
Sheth Haji Abdula Nandunani 35 0	
Sheth Damodar Madhavji	31 4
Sheth Narsingdas Khushaldas Jangla	25 0
Sheth Karimdad Shermamed & Co.	25 0
One Firm	20 4
Sheth Parshotam Asoo	20 0
Sheth Parshotam Kanji	15 0
Sheth Devji Damodar	15 0
Sheth Devji Madhavji Parmar	15 0
Sheth Chandrakant Ratanlal	15 0
Sheth Somara Abdul Khalak Jusab	12 4
Sheth Visanji Arjan	11 4
Sheth Pahanruj Visanji	11 0
Sheth Pragji Liladhar	11 0
Sheth Meghji Nenshi	11 0
Sheth Mathuradas Damodar	11 0
Sheth Farshotam Kalyanji	11 0
Sheth Surti Chimanlal Chhotala]	11 0
Sheth Sonara Dada Husain	10 4
Sheth Baloch Umer Mulla Bharam	10 0
Sheth Dwarkadas Tokarshi	7 4
Sheth Visuma] Damodar	7 4
Sheth Mohanlal Rajput	7 0
Sheth Surati Ganesh Premchand	7 0
Sheth Surati Sakarla] Parshotam	7 0
Sheth Sonara Ebhram Hasam	5 0
Khoja Haji Muhmedh Taki Jawara	5 0
Mr. Ramjan Ahmed	5 0
Khoja Haji Dawood Suleman Saliani	5 0
Sheth Pragji Damodar	5 0
Vande Mataram	4 0
Mr A M Ayan & Saidulkhan	4 0
Khoja Hirji Hasan Gulamali Laivani	3 4
Khoja Sultan Mamed Fazal	2 0
Vershi Dhamanmal	1 4
Gopaldas Thavardas	1 4
Devji Odhavji	1 4
Praja Sevak	1 4
Collection from Muskat through Vishram F. Patel	45 0
	Rs. 802 4
Mr D C Bachuwar	51 0
N D Meherji	10 0
Mr Chotiram, Madras	25 0
Bai Diwalibai, widow of Damodardas Pitamberdas, Poona City	5 0

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Almost every day complaints are lodged against the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality for harrassing the hawkers or shop-keepers by removing their articles lying on the foot-paths without the slightest warning or notice. The Municipal Commissioner has laid down certain rules for the guidance of the Encroachment Department staff, viz., that goods lying near a shop for the purpose of loading or unloading should not be touched and that articles kept for the time-being on the foot-parts should not be removed without warning. These rules, generally, are more observed in their breach than otherwise and it is time the Bombay Municipal Corporation either did away with the Encroachment Department or organised it on the lines consistent with the dignity of the Municipality. The present method of removing goods is very arbitrary and creates an impression of legalised looting rather than removing the encroachment on the footpaths.

Labour's Plans

The Labour leaders of Bombay are feverishly preparing for a general strike of all the textile workers on April 23. Propaganda meetings are held every day in the city, red banners are held aloft and workers are exhorted to launch their protest against the drastic wagecuts which have been introduced in almost all the Bombay mills. Most of the Unions in the city are in favour of joint action of some kind to demonstrate the solidarity of the workers in resisting the present policy of the millowners and there is no doubt at all that many workers will down tools on April 23 and the city will witness another Labour upheaval. Whether the strike will end successfully or not it is too early to say.

The plans of the workers were revealed at a propaganda meeting held under the auspices of the Young Workers' League at Chowpaty on Sunday. It was a typical workers' meeting. There were red banners and red flags and red slogans voiced by the workers. A young orator spoke eloquently of the miseries of the workers. He appeared to be uneducated but one admired his eloquence. Mr. M. C. Jadhav, who presided said that the workers of Sholapur, Bengal and Ahmedabad had already made a beginning and the plans of Bombay workers were to demonstrate their strength to the millowners by declaring a General Strike on the morning of April 23.

Pickpockets Galore

Of the fact that there are more pickpockets in Bombay than there are residents in Khar the present writer was aware long ere this. But of the possibility of their being so ubiquitous or so invariably successful in their enterprise he did not even dream. He was under the impression that their activities were confined to certain crowded localities which afford greater opportunities for their nefarious trade. But a recent personal experience has convinced him that he has been living in a fools' paradise. Let it not be imagined that he is embittered towards them solely by a sense of personal loss. Far from it. The sum he was robbed of was far from considerable—journalists are never financially well off—and the gentleman responsible for the transference of the money from the victim's pocket to his must have thought, on counting the copper coins he had so skilfully obtained, that the game had not been worth the candle. Be that as it may, the incident bears testimony to the fact that pickpockets rush in where angels fear to tread—for the place where the writer had the misfortune to fall in with this universal fraternity was, not the booking-office of a cinema theatre or the door of a performing circus, but the entrance to one of Bombay's most exclusive restaurants situated in one of Bombay's most respectable quarters. The moral is obvious.

Release Politicals & Lift Ban On Organisations

MR. CHAGLA ON GOVT.'S DUTY

The view that Mahatma Gandhi's action in withdrawing the civil disobedience movement will make it possible for the Congress to function once more as an important political party and also lead to the revival of the Nationalist Muslim party to enable it to throw its weight in favour of communal unity, was expressed by Mr. M. C. Chagla, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

LOGICAL COROLLARY.

He said: "I think Mahatma Gandhi's action in withdrawing the civil disobedience movement is the logical corollary to the council entry programme of the Swarajists. Gandhiji's could not have done any thing else than withdraw the C. D. movement after having blessed the resolutions passed at Delhi by the Swarajists.

RATIFY DELHI DECISION.

"I hope the Congress will ratify the decisions reached at Delhi. That will make it possible for the Congress to function once more as and important political party and the work in the country can be done through the proper channels rather than be done through unofficial agencies which, though they may act in the name of the Congress, can never have the prestige of the Congress.

REVIVE NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

"I hope also that my own Nationalist Muslim Party will also be revived and at this critical juncture of the history of the country and put in all its weight in favour of communal unity."

RELEASE POLITICALS AND LIFT BAN.

Advocating the immediate release of all political prisoners he said: "It is up to the Government now to rise to the occasion and release all political prisoners and withdraw the ban on all political parties and make it possible for the country to live once again in a peaceful atmosphere and go back to its normal activities".

"A DISTINCT GAIN"

CALCUTTA April 8.

"Gandhiji's latest decision for withdrawal of even individual civil disobedience would have left the country without any political programme and consequently council entry with a view to offering effective opposition inside the Legislatures comes as a corollary" said Acharya P. C. Ray interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the revival of the Swaraj Party.

Though Acharya Ray expects no good from the existing legislatures he believes that it will be a distinct gain if patriotic Indians enter the Legislatures to prevent some of the mischiefs and create a stir in the country against the misdirected policy of the Government and expose the utter hollowness of the White Paper Proposals.—United Press.

SATISFACTION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 6.

The Congress leaders' decision and Mahatma Gandhi's approval thereto have given great satisfaction generally in Congress circles here. "The Hindu" in the course of a lengthy editorial says that the statement issued by Dr. Ansari and his colleagues describing the results of their conference with Gandhiji will be received with supreme satisfaction in the country. The paper adds: "Gandhiji, who is no worshipper of prestige, but a consummate judge of affairs, who can read the nation's pulse, as no one else can, realises the ntensity of this feeling and has not hesitated to acknowledge it."

"The immediate objective of the party will be to revive political life, as it was the definite determination of those who met in Delhi," said Mr. Bhakatavatsalam a prominent Congressman interviewed by the press.—A. P.

SALVE AND SEVANTIBAI TO HANG

This Morning At 7-30 In Thana Jail

PETITIONS FOR MERCY REJECTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 8.

It is reliably understood that the execution of Henry Zaoba Salve and his cousin Sevantibai, the accused in Dadar Parsi Colony Murder Case, who were sentenced to death by the Bombay High Court, will take place to-morrow (Monday) morning at 7-30 in the Thana (District) Prison, in the presence of the Jail Superintendent, the Civil Surgeon, and the City Magistrate.

The petition for mercy to the Governor of Bombay and to the Viceroy have been rejected.

It appears that their intention to appeal to the Privy Council has been finally abandoned.

KARANJA RESIDENTS' APPEAL TO B. S. N. Co.

A public meeeting of the residents of Karanja Kolaba District was held on the Karanja Beach on Sunday when nearly 500 villagers were present. Prominent among them were Mr. Narayan V. Dhairyavan, Mr. Shamrao Dhairyavan, Dr. W V Dhurandhar, and several others.

In his Presidential address Dr. Velkar emphasised the need of stopping once again at Karanja the Company's Rewas Dharamtar Boat as was done for the last 50 years. He pointed out how the residents were put to great hardship of taking a circuitous route to Karanja via Uran and spend Rs. 2 after Tanga plus Toll of annas 8 or catch a direct Matchva to Rewas or Bombay. Moreover, Merchants desiring to go to Bombay or Dharamtar in the morning are not sure of the Matchwa reaching in time to catch the Rewas Boat. He, therefore, made an appeal on behalf of the residents of Karanja to the B.S.N. Company to reconsider their decision and once again stop the Company's Boat at Karanja Bunder every morning and evening.

A resolution was then passed to that effect.

Mrs. MOTILAL NEHRU IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru arrived here this morning. They were received at the station by Dr. B. C. Roy, Mrs. Motilal Nehru was removed on a stretcher to car waiting outside which drove her and Kamala Nehru to Chitta Ranjan Seva Sadan.

Mrs. Motilal was subsequently examined and X-Rayed at Seva Sadan. She has got pain on the right chest bone and the slightest exertion leads to rise in temperature.—United Press.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 8).

which he was to be employed. If it were shown that the accused was hypnotised, that he did not enter this state for the purpose of receiving a criminal suggestion, that the depth of the hypnosis was somnambulism, and that the suggestion was one that he could not under the circumstances resist, it would appear that the subject would not be guilty of a crime. The person making the suggestion would, of course, be held liable for the offence.

Persons giving evidence in court, are liable to retro-active hallucinations being induced in their minds by hypnosis. They may be made to believe that they have witnessed certain episodes as to which they depose which only existed in their imagination as a result of suggestion to them. The suggestion may unconsciously be received even from a newspaper report, of the incidence of a case. This circumstance shows the necessity of the judge, ascertaining the suggestibility of a witness before him, prior to estimating the weight that should be attached to his evidence. It will be seen that the subject of hypnotism and autosuggestion in relation to infringement of the law, deserves to be carefully studied by jurists.

Illegal Practice In Japan.

A Law passed in 1933 gives the Japanese view of what constitutes the illegal practice of the law in that country. Here it is:—

"Art. 1. No persons other than lawyers may give expert opinion, act as attorneys, bring about arbitration or compromise regarding lawsuits between others and/or disputes in non-contentious matters between others, or serve as intermediaries in such transactions, except as an adjunct to a legitimate business.

"Art. 2. No person may, as a business, become the assignee of the rights of others and enforce such rights by lawsuits or other means.

"Art. 3. No person other than lawyers may, for profit-making, use the words "Lawyer's Office', 'Law Office' or similar names (or words).

Art. 4. Persons contravening the provisions of Arts. 1 or 2 hereof shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Yen. The same applies to lawyers who have obtained cases through the medium of such persons.

"Persons contravening the provisions of Art. 3 hereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Yen."

New Solicitors Bill.

The Solicitors Bill was read a second time in the the House of Commons on 13th ultimo. The Bill is intended to prohibit bodies corporate from purporting to act as Solicitors. The Lord Chancellor, moving the second reading of the Bill, said that it was designed to correct a defect in one section of the Solicitors Act 1932., In the Law Society v. United Service Bureau, Ltd. (1933, 77 Sol. J. 815, the court held that a corporation or limited company could not be guilty of an offence under s. 46 of the Solicitors Act. It therefore followed as a result of this decision that the Solicitors Act could not be evaded by persons forming themselves into a limited company for that purpose. The Bill was designed to forbid the doing by a limited company of an act which under s. 46 would be forbidden if it were done by an individual.

STABBING AT C. P. TANK

There was great excitement in the vicinity of C. P. Tank when a Muslim with a blood-stained knife ran down the street chased by a large crowd on Sunday evening. The Muslim was eventually arrested by two Police Constables of the Armed Section who were posted at the C. P. Tank maidan.

It appears that Kudabux Amirbux had stolen some clothes from a washing company at C.P. Tank and when attempting to get away with the stolen property, the proprietor of the shop raised an alarm. The man immediately took to his heels and was chased by a large crowd. One Narain Shanker very nearly had the culprit in his grip when it is alleged the Muslim whipped out a penknife and stabbed him on his back. The crowd fell back when they saw the blood-stained knife being brandished at them. The Muslim then turned into Bhuleshwar and attempted to make good his ecape when two Police Constables of the Armed Section who were posted at C. P. Tank, attracted by the hue and cry joined in the chase and captured the man.

He was removed to the Maharbhowri Police Station. Narain Shanker who was bleeding profusely from the stab-wound, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

Film dims the beauty of the loveliest teeth

WHEN you think of any girl whose beauty attracted your attention, it may be difficult to remember the color of her eyes, or just what sort of features she had. But there is one thing you are sure to remember—the charm of her smile—a smile made attractive by clean, sparkling teeth. No matter how lovely her individual features may be, sparkling teeth may make the difference between a beautiful, alluring woman and one who appears just "plain".

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste a few days and see the difference in the appearance of your teeth.

Watch them lose that dull appearance which film causes. See how they begin to sparkle every time your lips are parted . . . to brighten your smile . . . and to add allure to your facial beauty. Pepsodent does this effectively because it contains a special film-removing material that cleans teeth quickly and safely.

This material is contained in Pepsodent exclusively—*and in no other tooth paste.*

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"WHITHER INDIA"?

(Continued from page 8.)

the same case. But to the Indian public servant, and to everyone else with a "fixed" cash income, this condition of things obviously means great 'Economic Elation" instead of depression. He is a buyer and not a seller or producer of goods; living has therefore become very much cheaper for him. Yet he is clamouring against the 10 p.c. and the 5 p.c. cut in his salary, and the Government, paternal and maternal to him and not to the people, is tenderly anxious to restore the cuts to the "poor dear," while it can scarcely offer even sympathy to the vast masses who are suffering 50 and 60 p.c. 'cuts' in their already far smaller incomes. More; there are special privileges and exemptions given to public servants from various provisions of the Income Tax Act, while a new separate army of Income Tax Officers and Inspectors and Assistants and apprentices, etc., has been let loose upon the already hard-hit business men, and this army has got to 'justify itself' by securing increased revenues, like police by increases in convictions and schools in passes. The consequences to the accused and the pupils are well-known. Can anyone seriously doubt that while the big-business men and speculators with far-flung nets may, if they try, easily escape full assessment, there must be far more cases of over-assessment and hardship than of leniency and under-assessment in the case of the smaller assessees?

The depredations of high-finance Capitalism can never be checked by the public servants who make up a Government, until they set the example by reducing their own profits. Instead of such reduction, we see trade-union-like associations forming in many departments of the 'Public Services' in India—I.C.S., I.E.S., I.P.S., I.M.S., P.C.S., Posts and Telegraphs, etc.,—to protect and advance the interest of each and "increase" salaries and allowances, "at the expense," ultimately, of the already famishing agriculturist and small shopkeeper on whom the 'public servants' do not think it necessary to waste much compassion.

PUBLIC SERVICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Even militarist-capitalist-imperialist Japan, which has expressly taken Britain for her guru, teacher and model in diplomacy, and is faithfully copying her in most other respects, is not copying her in this. Her Prime Minister gets about twelve hundred rupees a month, or about sixty times the pay of the Japanese constable and about twenty-five times that of the Japanese teacher—a human, humane, reasonable proportion. Supreme authority justly and benevolently exercised is the Premier's heart-nourishment as well as tool of efficient functioning; he cannot eat or dress or occupy house costing fifteen hundred or two thousand times as much—which is what the salary-proportion in India imples.

So Fascist Italy, which hates Bolshevism, agrees with it entirely that public servants should be public-spirited and set the example of self-denial and hard work instead of indulging in high jinks. Mussolini takes about a thousand rupees a month, though he has more power than the Governor-General of India, and is loved enthusiastically by the great majority of "his people."

Hitler, the "de facto" autocrat of Germany to-day, does not take even his regular official salary, and prefers to live by the proceeds of his writings. (I do not know how much truth there is in this, but so I was told by a European visitor).

INIQUITOUS PROPORTION

11. The second suggestion, then, is that our Swaraj Constitution should provide that the remuneration of public servants should bear a not too iniquitously high proportion to the average income of the agriculturists and the workmen on whose shoulders the whole burden of the State ultimately rests, and who ultimately provide all the salaries. A simple way would be to say that the highest public salary shall not exceed a hundred times (or any other figure that may seem reasonable after due consideration) the lowest public salary, and that the lowest public salary shall approximate to the average income of the agriculturist and the proletarian, which, it shall be the duty of the State to see, shall not fall below the minimum living-wage in any case.

Fixing the highest salary at a definite figure in rupees, once for all, which is the Congress idea (of Rs. 500/- per month as resolved by the Karachi Congress of 1931, and subsequently confirmed by the A.I.C.C., notwithstanding a modifying report by the sub-committee appointed for the purpose) is not 'practical'. It should be fixed in terms of proportions, to the minimum living-wage and the lowest public salary on the one hand, and the highest permissible private income (from business, etc., to be dealt with later) on the other. This would make the reasonableness and equitability of the permissible inequality plain at sight.

ETHICAL FITNESS

The third suggestion, which is intimately connected with and arises immediately out of the second, is that there should be provisions in the Constitution for ensuring, so far as is humanly possible, the "ethical" as well as the intellectual and physical fitness of the stipendiary public servants, as also of the honorary public Elders who may (and who alone) should be chosen for elective bodies, administrative or legislative. This involves difficulties, of course, as everything worth doing and worth having does. It is, of course, not so easy as the bringing about of World-Wars and World-Bankruptcies and piling up fantastically vast National Debts to carry on the Giant Rake's Progress of Messieurs the Militarists-Capitalists-Imperialists and put into perpetual mortgage the souls and bodies of the vast masses, under cover of the canting catchwords of nationalism and patriotism horribly misused to cover up those 'high jinks' of the above-mentioned 'classes' which are the most prominent feature of so-called 'Modern Civilisation.' If this 'easier' course of 'going to the devil' is considered desirable, then there is nothing more to say, otherwise, the 'difficulty' has to be grappled with and solved.

That such testing and developing and securing of "Ethical" fitness is not un-'practical' or impossible is proved by Bolshevik Russia, which offers this third feature to us worth copying (as also does Fascism, again). The Englishman Mr. Cole reports: "As far as is humanly possible, the Communist Party from which most, though by no means all public servants are recruited) does its best to see that both in "intellectual understanding and personal character," its members are fitted for the task of being the pivots of the new system. The standard of personal service and personal conduct is high and strictly enforced. Until recently, though this restriction has since been relaxed" (which shows a weak point like that of the Congress-idea above mentioned) "the upper limit of salary for a Communist was low." Expulsions and severe punishments for falls from the standard are not uncommon.

The Italian Balilla, Avanguardisti, and Giovani Fascisti organisations are similar training and testing grounds of Fascism. "The programme of the Fascists represents not only a rule of political conduct but also a moral code. But, indeed, if education be rightly planned, and, conducted by teachers acquainted with tests of vocational aptitude and differences of temperament, and able to apply such tests successfully to their pupils, then no such separate organisations outside the educational institutions would be needed.

(To be continued.)

MAYOR GETS 5 YEARS

Alleged Misappropriation Of Funds For Improving Native Village

Marius Esprit Pioch, Communist mayor of the village of Sain Maries in Provence, was sentenced on March 17 to five years' imprisonment and other minor sentences on a charge of misappropriation of funds, says Reuter's Marseilles correspondent. His secretary received a similar sentence. The jury had to reply to 977 questions in this fantastic trial, which has been crowded throughout with applauding and somewhat unruly Provencals.

Mayor Pioch pleaded that all expenditure had been for the improvement of his native village which he declared to be "the pride of my life." During the final stages of the trial his bluff, whimsical manner vanished, and under the strain he broke down and sobbed openly.

One of the crowd of spectators was M. Bonhoure, hairdresser, of Tarascon, and winner of the 5,000,000-franc prize in the French State lottery last year. "Would you generously like to make up the 1,400,000-franc deficit, M. Bonhoure," counsel for the defence asked expectantly, but received a negative reply.

Many witnesses testified that Marius Pioch was a benefactor of his mayoralty, which he had "transformed out of all knowledge," while a witness wearing the badge of the Legion of Honour swore "on the distinction which I have the honour to wear" that the Mayor was the victim of a cabal.

SHARKS OR CATFISH?

The expenditure of Saint Marie de-la-Mer had risen, it was stated from 283,000 francs to 10,500,00 francs in ten years. One manner in which funds were spent was in rewards for "sharks" killed off the coast, which were said to have numbered 496. It was suggested that the fish were catfish, and not so numerous at that.

Various expenses, such a cinema "with velvet seats, hangings, and mirrors—rather a luxury for fishermen," were cited, but the resolute reply of the Mayor was. "That's politics. Nothing is too good for my commune. And it will be the pride of my life."—Reuter.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN AHMEDABAD

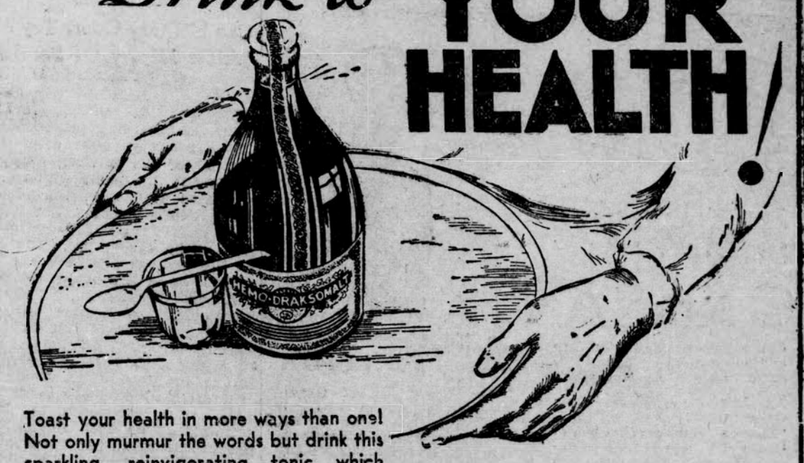
AHMEDABAD, April 7.

Along with the meningitis epidemic, small pox is also raging in Ahmedabad. The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, at its meeting last evening, announced that 44 cases of smal pox had been reported so far since January, of which 26 proved fatal. At present there were 13 cases of small pox in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kankaria.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A disastrous fire broke out last night in the Indian Ginning Press. The fire raged for full five hours, after which it was brought under control.—A.P.

Drink to YOUR HEALTH!



Toast your health in more ways than one! Not only murmur the words but drink this sparkling, reinvigorating tonic which adds new energy to the system with each sip!

Alembic Hemo-draksomalt has three main ingredients. Hemoglobin, grape-juice and malt. These three NATURAL body builders are present here in their most effective form, combined to give a TRIPLE-ACTION effect everytime you drink Hemo-Draksomalt.

- HEMOGLOBIN are present in their most active state to give the blood red corpuscles. Thus impoverished blood is toned up to healthy richness.
- MALT needs no introduction for its greatness as an agent for building sturdy bodies.
- GRAPE-JUICE adds its pleasant taste to the tonic at the same time gives it a certain attractive tastiness and flavour.

Be sure you ask for

ALEMBIC SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HEMO-DRAKSOMALT

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD. BOMBAY. BARODA.

INSURE YOUR LIFE with SWADESHI

ANDHRA

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SAFE SOUND and LIFE OFFICE

AGENTS WANTED. Apply Hasim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY THE ORIGINAL.

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

13 As. PER BOX. AT ALL STORES.

Agents: Ramjeeally Ebrahim & Co., 81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

ESTD. 1871 EFFICIENCY

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.

Head Office: FORT, BOMBAY

HIGH RECORD IN 1933
NEW BUSINESS
PROPOSED Rs. 1,62,53,000
COMPLETED Rs. 1,29,17,000
BONUS DECLARED
WHOLE LIFE
Rs. 26
ENDOWMENT
Rs. 21
PER 1,000 PER ANNUM

SECURITY ECONOMY

AGENTS WANTED

For VITALITY

Remarkable are the effects of this unique preparation. It is a pity to suffer even a day longer when

OKASA

can restore your lost vitality and put the whole machinery of your body into perfect order.

An Englishman writes from Calcutta:
"Please send me another box of Okasa at your earliest convenience. I would like to mention that your OKASA HAS ALREADY MADE A NEW MAN OF ME".

(Sd.) W. J.
Calcutta.

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION

The timely use of Okasa preserves your energies and restores lost vitality by supplying the necessary food to the nerves and the glands, as shown in the figure.

For best and prompt results use the latest fresh OKASA with the RED BAND, specially prepared for the Indian climate.

For sweetness and ease of running, the Raleigh bicycle is unequalled. Strength, simplicity and lightness are achieved by unremitting attention to every detail. The finest steel alone, treated by exclusive processes, is used for every part of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Business Completed during 1933
Rs. 1,67,13,162

Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices

Minimum Rates:	Maximum Benefits.
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,15,00,000
LIFE FUND	Rs. 2,10,00,000
TOTAL POLICIES in force exceeds	Rs. 9,00,00,000

Bombay Branch:
National Insurance Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by

NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Representatives:—
M. P. GOKALDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO.,
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Bombay Branch.

A STIMULATING CORDIAL

AND
RECUPERATIVE
TONIC
OF
OUTSTANDING MERIT

LECIVIN

CONTAINS.
Malt, Lecithin,
Cinchona
Extractives and
Vitamins

BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street,

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW

Can Military Court Try Man After Expiry Of Service?

LAHORE (By Mail)

Whether a general military court martial has jurisdiction to try a military man after the expiry of his service, was the important law point which was discussed to-day at the Lahore High Court before Mr. Justice Monroe. The point arose on a writ of habeas corpus. The facts of the case as alleged are that Conductor A Beedham (Manager Military Grassfarm, Quetta) joined Military Service on 11th August 1908. On 4th February 1924 he was promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer. His period of service of 21 years terminated in 1929 after which he was granted four annual extensions, the latest terminating on 10th August 1933, but in the meantime he went on a year's leave from 1st May 1933. After a month and a half, i. e. on 24th July 1933, he was called back and on his arrival was put under arrest on charges of fraud alleged to have been committed during his service. On March 2nd he was put on trial before a General Court martial at Quetta. Mr. B. R. Puri, Bar-at-Law, Counsel for the accused, raised a preliminary objection before the General Court Martial as to its jurisdiction, urging that as the term of service of the accused had expired on 10th August 1933, his arrest and trial were illegal and he was not subject to military law. The objection was overruled by the court whereupon a writ of habeas corpus was applied for and Mr. Justice Monroe ordered the production of the accused before him. The accused was produced before His Lordship to-day.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS

Mr. Puri, arguing on behalf of the accused, submitted that the latest extension of service of Mr. Beednam expired on 10th August 1933 and he did not apply for further extension nor did the authorities grant it to him. So far as the period after the last extension was concerned, there had been no desire on the part of the accused to secure further extension, nor did he apply for the same. The sole question was whether the Military Department could forcibly impose an extension on the accused. Then there was another noteworthy fact, that the Director of the Grass Farm passed orders granting further extension on 11th July 1933, whereas the previous extension had efpired on 10th August 1933. Counsel further contended that during detention the accused's salary was sent over to him but was not accepted, by him. Concluding, he submitted that on these facts the accused was not subject to military law.

NO DEFINITE AGREEMENT

Mr Saunders who represented the Court Martial, replying to the arguments, contended that actually, since his transfer the accused had never signed, any argument whereby his service should be extended by definite period He had signed a declaration for an indefinite period until he was legally discharged. There was nothing in law which debarred the Director from extending period of service. In accordance with the terms which he had agreed to serve until legally discharged, he remained subject to military law until legally discharged. The discharge could only be initiated either by his making a request to be discharged or by the Head of the Department ordering his discharge as his services were no longer required. In the case of Conductor Beedham neither of these events took place till 29th January 1934 when the accused made an application for his discharge. As he was under arrest pending trial for offences under the Army Act, his discharge was not granted. Continuing, Counsel said that if he was to be discharged after 10th August, 1933, why should he has taken one year's leave from 1st May, 1933? Continuing Mr. Saunders submitted that Conductor Beedham never applied for discharge but he acutally took leave.

Mr. Sauders submitted, that Conductor Beedham was still subject to Military Law as he was not discharged and hence the General Court Martial had jurisdiction to tery him. The Court adjourned till 6-45 p. m. this evening.—A. P.

News is received in Bombay to the effect that the Maharaja Saheb of Nabha who was ill for several weeks in January and February last, is again confined to bed with a severe attack of influenza and fever, since the 30th March, at Kodaikanal and has been ordered complete rest by medical advisers till he gets quite well.

RELIEF FOR SIND AGRICULTURISTS

Special Remissions For Non-Barrage Areas

A press note issued by the Commissioner in Sind says:—

In view of the low prices of agricultural products as compared with those prevailing when the last settlements were introduced, Government have sanctioned special remission in the case of "Non Barrage" areas of the following talukas for Kharif 1933-34.

The extent of remission and the crop in respect of which it has been allowed is shown against each taluka.

Name of district: Karachi. Name of taluka: Whole district except Karachi taluka and the hilly part of the Tatta taluka comprising deh Kohistan and a part of deh Thariri. Extent of remission sanctioned: 25 per cent. on the assessment of all kharif crops.

Name of district: Hyderabad. Name of taluka: Guni, Badin, Tando Bago and Dero Mohabat. Extent of remission sanctioned: 25 per cent on the assessment of rice crop

Name of district: Sukkur. Name of taluka: Shikarpur. Extent of remission sanctioned: 25 per cent on the assessment of rice crop and 12 1/2 per cent on the assessment of all dry crops.

Name of district: Dadu. Name of taluka: Sehwan and Mehar. Extent of remission sanctioned: 25 per cent on the assessment of rice crop and 12 1/2 per cent on the assessment of all dry crops.

Name of taluka: Kotri. Extent of remission sanctioned: 25 per cent on the assessment of all kharif crops.

Name of taluka: Johi and Dadu. Extent of remission sanctioned; 12 1/2 per cent on the asesssment of all kharif crops.

Name of district: Upper Sind Frontier. Name of taluka: Whole district. Extent of remission sanctioned: 25 per cent on the assessment of all kharif crops.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 6

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. It is reported that the offices sold about 750 tons Java Sugar July/September shipment at about Rs. 4/7 and resales of about 800 tons March shipment were made by Kutch Mandvi parties at Rs. 4/5/6 to Rs. 4/4. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java ready Rs. 14/4 and Rs. 14/4; Feb 4/4/6 and 4/4; March 4/4 and 4/3/6; April-May 4/4/3 and 4/2/6; July-Sept 4/6/6 and 4/5/3; African ready 14/4 and 14/3

Britania ready Rs. 16/12 and Rs. 16/10; Bri. Refined 14/11 and 14/10; Swadeshi Sugars 13/12 to 14/7/6 and 13/11 to 14/7

Foreign Markets: Java eased by 5 cents to F. 4.10 without any important business. New York prices advanced by about 4 points while Raw Sugar prices in London Terminal Market reduced by about 3d. per cwt during the week under review.

Arrivals: There was no arrival during the week. Arrivals of Swadeshi Sugar by Rail during the week estimated at about 20,000 bags.

Arrivals Expected: S. S. 'Subedar' and S S 'Fusijama' are expected to arrive on about the 7th and 12th instant with about 1840 and 20,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively. It is reported that S. S. Nizam with about 12,500 bags sailed from Java on the 24th March.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags consisting of about 60,000 bags. Swadeshi sugar.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 4/7 per cwt F B H
Shipment February Rs. 4/4 per cwt F B H
Shipment March Rs. 4/4 per cwt F B H
Shipment April/May Rs. 4/4/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/September Rs. 4/5/6 per cwt F B H
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/3 per cwt
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/12 per cwt
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt
Swadeshi Sugar:—
Birla Mill Rs. 14/4 per cwt
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/7/6 per cwt
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/5 per cwt
Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Pilibhi Mill Rs. 13/12 per cwt
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 20/12 per six mnds.
Tone: Steady.

U. S. SILVER POLICY

Favourable Report By Senate Monetary Committee On Dies Bill Likely

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The Dies Silver Bill is likely to be reported on favourably by the Monetary Committee of the Senate on April 9 according to Senator Thomas.

The Bill now includes an amendment of Mr. Thomas providing unlimited purchases of silver by the United States Treasury at world pricees and insurance of silver certificates against the bullion thus acquired, until commodity prices in the United States reach the bullion thus acquired, until commodity prices in the reach the 1926 level.

Mr. Thomas declared that the Bill will effect the nationalisation of silver as all domestic metal mined in the United States will be called in by Government as well as that held by speculators and others which Mr. Thomas estimated betweeen 0 and 300 million ounces.

A message dated March 19, in the regard, stated:—

The Dies Bill was passed in the House of Representatives by 257 votes to 112 now goes to the Senate, where its fate is uncertain because of Mr. Morgenthau's opposition to the action at present).

SKIRTS FOR 6d.

And They Are British!

In the House of Commons, in mail week, Mr. Allen (Nat.—Burslem) asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons yesterday if he knew that women's dress shirts of Japanese origin had been selling in London retail at sixpence and one shilling each, that the material could not be manufactured here under one shilling to one and sixpence a yard, and that the labour would cost one and threepence per skirt, and if he proposed to take action to protect British workers.

Dr. Burgin (Lib.-Nat.—Parliamentary Secretary): I have made inquiries and I am assured that the garments were of British and not Japanese make. I understand they were offered by a firm of retailers at this low figure as an advertisement in connection with their annual clearance sale. The last part of the question, therefore, does not arise. "It was merely an advertising stunt." Dr. Burgin added, in reply to a supplementary question.

RAIN IN N. W. & N. E. INDIA

More Showers Likely

POONA, April 8.

The western disturbance while passing eastwards through Kashmir caused local rain there and the Punjab hills with a few falls in the North-west Frontier Province. Thuddershowers caused nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in north Hyderabad and Malabar with a few falls in Bengal. The temperature was generally above normal in north-west India.

A fresh western disturbance is causing cloud along the north-west frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Silchar—one and a half inches; Sibsagar and Darjeeling—three quarters; Shillong and Gauhati—half and Dibrugarh, Simla, Dalhousie, Kodaikanal, Trivandrum, Cochin and Parbhani—quarter.

Forecast: Local falls of rain will occur along the north-west frontier and in Kashmir and the Punjab hills and scattered thundershowers are likely in Assam, Bengal and Peninsula.—A.P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 6.

	Season to date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1932/33	Corresponding Week 1933	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	10,718	94	11,424	75	bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,356	93	3,979	64	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	6,277	140	6,288	134	,,
Of which to Japan	1,478	20	1,324	11	,,
Of which to China	229	3	243	6	,,
Of which to Great Britain	1,038	20	1,077	12	,,
Of which to Germany	1,246	38	1,382	30	,,
Stock at New York	——	80	——	198	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	3,062	——	4,317	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,598	——	1,839	,,
World's Visible Supply	——	9,520	——	10,542	,,
Of which American Cotton	——	7,167	——	8,728	,,
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	10,104	229	9,500	207	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,859	62	7,600	57	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

B.C.1

PROTECT Your BEAUTY from SUN, WIND, RAIN and DUST with

OATINE SNOW

EVERY DAY

Gently rubbed into the skin before powdering, it soothes, smooths and protects it, enables the powder to go on evenly and adhere firmly, and gives a delightful velvety smoothness unsurpassed by any other preparation.

OATINE CREAM massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night at bedtime cleanses the pores, nourishes and revitalises the tissues and builds up new beauty while you sleep.

Oatine Cream nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE CO., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIFE — PROVIDENT

Rs. 18 on WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

SPLENDID BONUS Per Annum

Rs. 15/- on ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

Rs. 20/- per Rs. 1,000 for the Quadrennium in the Provident Section.

For Excellent BONUS PROSPECTS INSURE with PRESIDENCY
For Agency terms write to the Head Offices at
YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 30th March 1934.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	5,22 50 000	
Public Deposits	8,13 06 000	
Other Deposits	74,12 45 000	
Loans against securities per contra	—	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—	
Contingent Liabilities	—	
Sundries	1,21 40 000	
Rupees		94,31 91 000

ASSETS

Government Securities	53,78 74 000	
Other authorised securities under the Act	6 55 000	
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—	
Loans	4,49 44 000	
Cash Credits	y7,35 33 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,60 59 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	48 85 000	
Bullion	—	
Dead Stock	2,54 45 000	
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—	
Sundries	47 29 000	
Balances with other		
	82,24 96 000	
Cash	12,06 95 000	
Rupees		94,31 91 000

The above balance sheet includes:—
Deposits in London £1,037,300.
Advances and Investments in London £1,461,900.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £332,200.
Percentage 14.45.
Bank Rate 3½ per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 20,71,000 increase.
Other Deposits Rs. 10,86,000 decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 2,94,-09,000 increase.
Loans Rs. 1,95,59,000 increase.
Cash Credits Rs. 76,36,000 increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 19,94,000 increase.
Cash Rs. 62,000 increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India Rs. 6,00,00,000 decrease.
Percentage 14.45.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

April 7.

Subadar, Oakeshott, Java.
Kota Agoeng, Hemerson, Genoa.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Statzenfels, Voso, Bhownagar.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.

Alavi, Constantine, Mauritius.
Kota Agoeng, Hemarson, Java.
Himalaya, Chirini, Java.

April 8.

Nawab, Duncan, Rangoon
Wartenfels, Bartling, Karachi.
Corgun Maru, Egosa, Kobe.
C|o Guildford, Pargusen, Liverpool.
Nirpura, Liles, Bhownagar.
Golconda, Macdonald, Rangoon.

LOADING.

April 7.

Steamer Kenya for Durban
Steamer C|o Paris for Liverpool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Kenya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bahadur:—The T M Co's steamer Subadar arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Kota Agoeng:—The T M Co's steamer Kota Agoeng, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi sailed on Saturday for Mauritius with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Himalaya, sailed on Saturday for Java with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Nawab:—The T M Co's steamer Nawab sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Wartenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Guildford:—The J F Co's steamer City of Guildford sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Nirpura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirpusa sailed yesterday for Bhownagar with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Goalpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 7.

S.S. Rajputana for Marselles:—700 bags castor seer Cotton Agents Ltd.

S.S Britannia for Liverpool:—10 bales wool raw A A Hirjee & Co; 16 bales wool raw V Lalbhai; 200 bales cotton raw Textile Wasa Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns and 80 cwts deer horns J M Rahimtoola and Co

S.S. Fusijama for Fiume:—220 bales cotton raw Amersey and Sons.

S.S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—67 bales wool raw M Nissim; 75 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Antwerp:—123 bags linseed and 4670 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

S.S. City of Guildford for Liverpool:—5 bales woollen rags Patel and Co; 490 bags groundnuts S B Bhagvan and Co.

Stalzenfels for Hamburg:—155 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 4 cases cassings A. Meyer: 2 cases casings Cox and Kings Ltd.; 50 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Gydria:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 116 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—7 bales cotton fly and 180 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Copenhegan:—30 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Trinidad:—35 bags turmeric M Bhuta and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

S.S. Victoria for Naples:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Penhill for Hull:—12040 bags linseed Strauss and Co

S.S. Toyama Maru for Hongkong:—100 bundles gum bhesabole Y E Dossabhoy; 10 bundles fish monds and 6 bundles shark fins L Dewraj and Co; 15 bundles sandal wood R Parshotam and Co. 30 bags gum googal and 9 bags gum foreigs E S Abdul Kayum; 35 bags shark fins and 18 bags fish monds H A Mahomed and Sons.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—35 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Sons; 1000 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 12 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Nissho and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 7.

S.S. Argun Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—730 bales straw boards.

From Tokyo:—50 cases cotton shirting; 136 cases clock; 145 cases slates; 50 cases cotton piecegoods; 40 cases toys; 82 drums chemicals.

From Nagoya:—442 cases wood chest; 435 cases porcelain ware; 126 cases clocks; 75 cases iron ware; 116 cases glassware; 742 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—123 cases paper goods; 60 cases celluloid goods, 125 cases tallow; 323 cases brass ware; 450 cases slates, 930 cases nails; 243 cases cotton shirting; 82 cases umbrella ware; 620 cases glassware; 47 cases cycle parts; 23 cases gramophones; 79 cases rubber goods; 329 cases wire; 200 cases cement; 55 cases iron ware; 1000 cases soda ash; 162 cases starch; 104 cases crucibles; 200 cases borax; 600 cases cotton piecegoods; 75 cases cotton yarn; 88 cases silk yarn; 176 cases rayon yarn.

From Kobe:—440 cases cotton piecegoods; 110 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 250 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting; 14 cases gramophones' 70 cases glassware; 20 cases enamelware; 17 cases umbrella goods; 300 cases beer; 26 cases matting; 61 cases cotton yarn; 95 cases silk yarn; 453 pieces asphen logs; 125 drums paint; 15 drums dyes; 15 cases musical instruments; 100 cases celluloid goods; 450 cases silk piecegoods.

From Moji:—75 cases brassware; 50 cases wax; 242 cases sanitary ware; 1152 cases window glass.

From Hongkong:—27 reels china ware; 772 packages cassia; 50 packages sugar candy; 10 cases salmon.

From Canton:—80 bales raw silk.

From Hankow:—100 cases antimony refined.

From Keelung:—98 packages straw boards.

From Shanghai:—100 bags beans; 400 bales cotton yarn.

From Penang:—94 bags betelnuts; 150 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—84 bundles crepe rubber; 66 bundles mattress fibre; 21 bundles gunnies.

NEW VARIETY OF
CHARCOAL FUEL
Possessing many advantages SOLD AT
LOW RATES
to enable energetic men to build up PAYING BUSINESS in a very SHORT TIME on SMALL CAPITAL.
Apply for further particulars to:
1. THE DEKA COMPRESSED CHARCOAL CO 51, Naigaon Road DADAR.
2. Messrs. KULKARNI & Co. Mayor Building, DADAR

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 7.

May	12.05
July	12.14
October	12.28
December	12.36
January	12.44
Middling Spot	12.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 7.

May	12.08
July	12.13
October	12.26
Middling Spot	12.23

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 7.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

	10-10 a.m.	To-day's Quotations Price.
April 1934		6.09
May 1934	6.12	6.09
June 1934		6.08
July 1934	6.09	6.07
August 1934		6.06
September 1934		6.05
October 1934		6.04
November 1934		6.04
December 1934		6.04
January 1935		6.03
February 1935		5.03
March 1935		6.04
April 1935		6.04
Middling Spot		6.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
March 1934	8.59
May 1934	8.58
July 1934	8.33
October 1934	8.39
November 1934	8.34
December 1934	8.32
F.G.F. Spot	8.79

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	4.59
Fine	4.73
Superfine	4.88
C.P. OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Good	4.76
Fine	4.91
Choice	5.06
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.42
Fine	3.52
Superfine	3.62
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.52
Fine	3.62
Superfine	3.72

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, April 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-7|8 per cent.

LONDON RUBBERS.

London, April 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b. Sellers 5-5|32.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 7.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.00
Amsterdam	7.63-1|2
Brussels	22.09
Madrid	36.84
Milan	60.12
Berne	15.97-1|2
Paris	78.34
Prague	124.18
New York Closing Cross Rate	5.17-1|16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, April 7.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	16-1|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	138
P & O Banking Corporation	10-1|2
National Bank of India	49-3|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960|90	112-3|8
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent 1961	103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	79-3|4
Intian Stock 3-1|2 per cent 1931 or later	92
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent 1950|55	111-1|2
Consols 2-1|2 per rent	80-1|2
War Loan 3-1|2 per cent 1952	104-1|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	110-7|8

LONDON METALS

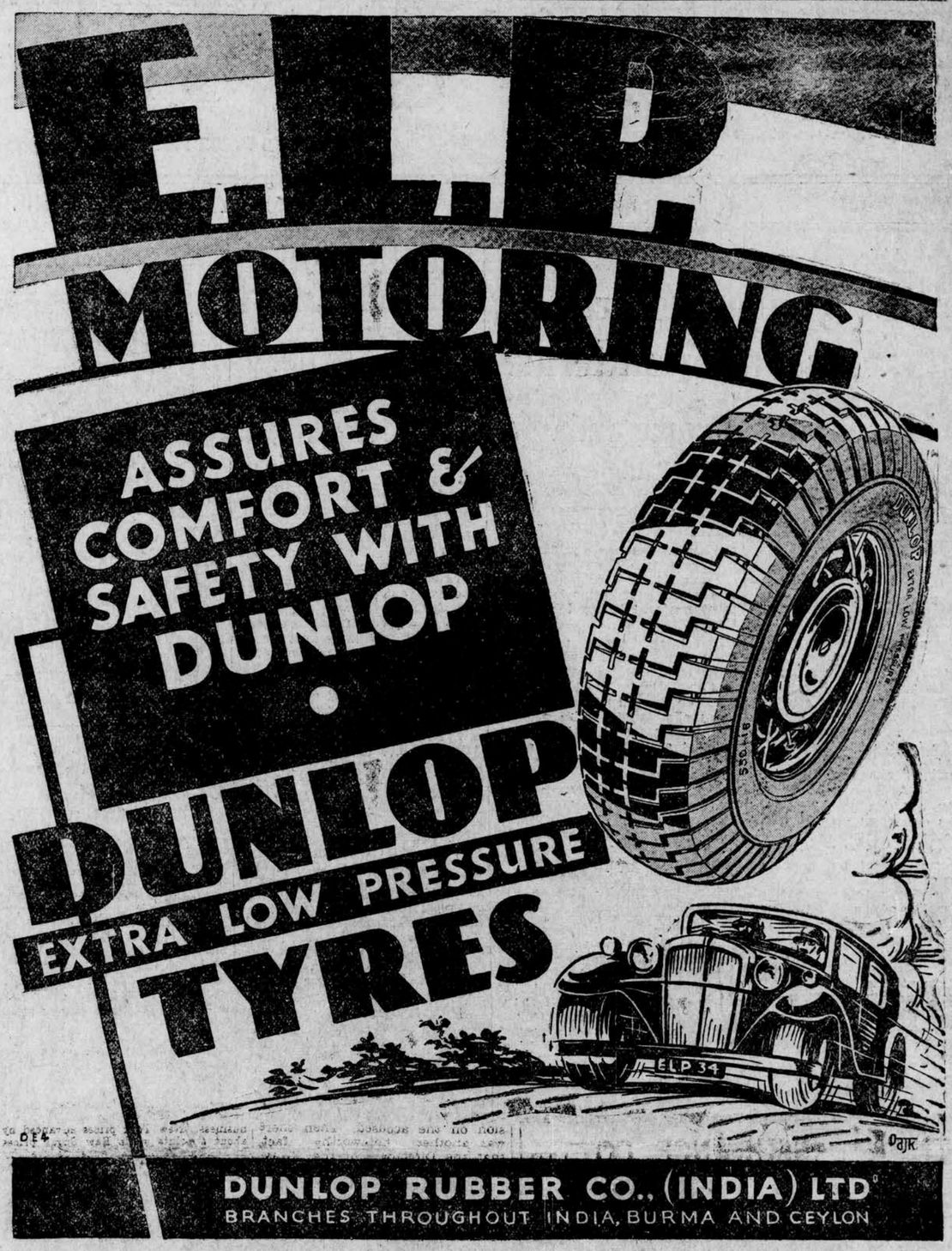
London, April 7.

Market was closed.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|14|7



THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st March 1934:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	21,57,63,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,31,82,000
	Rs. 27,27,45,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,13,76,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,95,77,000
Bills Discounted	73,17,000
Lands & Buildings	1,11,24,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,62,18,000
Cash in hand, at Banks & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	15,71,33,000
	Rs. 27,27,45,000

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
C and F Calcutta:—
April|May nominal per cwt 6|10-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
April|May sellers per cwt 6|7-1|2
C and F Karachi:—
April|May sellers per cwt 6|7-1|2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, April 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 10-1|8.

IF BRITAIN WENT TO WAR

"Only Thing She Could Do Is To Lose Something"

Speaking at Bristol in mail week Sir Stafford Cripps said that Britain was vitally interested in peace because she had got all she could possibly get out of the world, and if there was a war the only thing she could do was to lose something. It looked as if France and Spain would within a few months follow the lead of the greater part of the world and abandon democracy for some form of dictatorship.

Referring to inflation, he said he believed it was contemplated among banking quarters that the pound should be depreciated to something like half its market value in the near future.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels: April|May sellers 17|6.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: April|May sellers 18|–.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: April|May sellers 22|3.

SEEDS.

London, April 7.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f ton:—April|May sellers £9|5|0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull c.i.f. ton. April|May sellers £9|0|0
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: April|May sellers £11|0|0.
Linseed La Plata Hull ton:—April|May sellers £9|10|0.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton:—April|May sellers £11|5|0.

LINSEED OILS

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt:—April sellers 17|10-1|2.
Linseed Oils Naked London per per cwt May|Aug. sellers 18|6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 7.

Silver:—Market quiet. Business small.
Spot ..... 19-15|16
Forward 20

KARWOPHLOGISTINE: A highly antiseptic and non-irritating remedy in cases of Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, congestions and inflammations, etc. A Local Application.

NEO-VIGOR: A tonic restorative and powerful builder of the tissues of the body. It is a perfect food for the nerves and a great tonic.

EASTON'S SYRUP: A tonic for nervous debility, general weakness and in all cases in which there is a susceptibility to fever. It is the best tonic known, after fevers.

Manufacturers:—
KARNATAKA CH. & PH. WORKS, LTD.
45, Princess Street, Devkaran Mansions, BOMBAY 2.
STOCKISTS AT DADAR:
BILL & COMPANY, Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
GENERAL STORES, MATUNGA, G. I. P. Railway.

THE
SOUTH INDIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES OF THE SOUTH INDIAN

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER EFFICIENT INDIAN MANAGEMENT
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS
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J7

The Bombay Chronicle

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1934

South African Letter.

South Africa Asserts Her Independence

Mischievous Propaganda Against Indians

RECEPTION TO PRINCE GEORGE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, March 17.

The Dutch diplomacy has once more prevailed in South Africa. General Hertzog and General Smuts have been successful in persuading their respective followers that the constitutional bills drafted by the Premier (General Herizog) are nothing but "a formal enunciation of existing constitutional realities." In their opinion, none of the amendments goes beyond the Statute of Westminster and its accepted implications. The outstanding features of these bills are:—

1. South Africa will in future have its own great seal for State documents.
2. The Statute of Westminster will become an integral part of the Act of Union.
3. The King's Acts as head of the Executive of the Union will be carried out on the advice of his South African Ministers.
4. The phrase "British subject" in the qualifications of members of Parliament and Senators will disappear, and will be replaced by "Union national."
5. The oath of allegiance will in future be made to the King of South Africa.
6. The reservation of certain constitutional Bills for the signification of the King's pleasure will be abolished.
7. The disallowance clause in respect of Union laws is also eliminated.

The above amendments in the South Africa Act will virtually make South Africa independent of the influence of the British Parliament or British Cabinet and agree in principle to the divisibility of the Crown and neutrality in war by the Dominion. Great pains are taken by General Smuts to explain away these amendments as entirely harmless to his English followers of the South African party, but the fact remains that they do make a change in the Constitution of the Union. Surprisingly enough, the leaderless and soulless Englishmen of this country have chanted "Amen" after General Smuts's sermon and declared inter alia "If Smuts is satisfied, we are satisfied". A slight opposition has come from Natal, but the Government is not inclined to take it seriously. However, individual members will fret and fume and emit all the fury when they are discussed before the floor of the House, but nobody has any doubt about the safe passage of the Bills. The Englishmen have been outmanoeuvred and the Dutchmen have proved themselves to be astute politicians as before.

LESSONS FOR INDIA.

Indian politicians have to learn a lot in political science from the Boer statesmen of South Africa whose march to freedom for the country and maintenance of Dutch predominant influence in politics has been so striking and so rapid. Dr. Malan's tactics to which I have referred to in my previous letters have evidently yielded this result although the Government spokesmen will deny it, but they have not been successful in causing a split between General Hertzog and General Smuts who are as friendly as never before.

JOINT COMMISSION FOR COLONISATION SCHEME.

A Capetown message states that the Minister of the Interior has received Indian Colonisation Committee's report which will not be published before the Indian Government is acquainted with its contents. The report is unanimous, and although the contents are not divulged, it can be semi-officially stated that it makes out a case for Indian colonisation abroad and expresses the opinion that there do exist avenues by which Indians amy be colonised in other countries. The peculiar aspect of the report is that the South African Indian Congress nominee on the Committee has signified his consent to the report, while the Congress itself declared against any sort of colonisation in a statement tendered before the Inquiry Committee.

Now it all depends upon the Government of India whether to agree to the Union proposal to participate in further investigation based on the schemes devised by the preliminary inquiry committee. It is expected that the Government of India will not object to the idea of the appointment of a joint commission, as it is committed to follow this course under the terms of the last Capetown Agreement. As the colonisation muddle is to proceed merrily under the joint efforts of the two Governments, there appears to be little chance for the differences in the Indian community here to be settled.

Meanwhile mischief-mongers are busy circulating reports that the Union Government will be compelled to proceed with the Asiatic Bill (which was held in abeyance in 1926 as a result of the first Capetown Agreement) if it is eventually decided not to appoint the joint commission. The Secretary of the South African Indian Congress this time cable to the Government to find out whether the report had any truth in it. Fortunately for the Indians the reply was received to the effect that the above report was entirely unofficial and misleading. This gave a sigh of relief to the Indians in Natal who were really perturbed at the reading of the mischievous report.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Indians in South Africa have outdone the Englishmen in this country in according loyal reception to Prince George who is on an official tour in South Africa. Indians have presented him with addresses of welcome at important centres and garlanded him with enthusiasm.

Funds are being raised for the sufferers of Bihar earthquake and the money is cabled direct to Babu Rajendraprasad at Patna.

Manila Jaimini B.A., LL.B., M.R.S. Ph. D., the Indian scholar and Arya Samajist has arrived in South Africa on a lecture tour. He is staying at Durban as the guest of the Hindu Mahasabha. It is hoped that he will be successful in impressing upon the European audiences the hoary civilisation and traditional culture of India.

Mr. P. S. Joshi, the South African Indian Writer, has been engaged in writing a book in Gujarati on the "Races and Problems of South Africa." Many writers have written books on the Indian question in South Africa, but Mr. Joshi's book will be the only one which deals with the different questions that affect the Union.

NO SUITABLE LANDING GROUND

SIALKOT, April 7.

No decision has yet been arrived at by the Kashmir Government with regard to the aeroplane service to be started from Rawalpindi to Srinagar. Captain Barnard is having an interview with the Prime Minister of Kashmir to-day in Jammu. One of the chief difficulties is the provision of a suitable landing ground in or near Srinagar. If this difficulty can be overcome it is probable that the Kashmir Government will agree to the proposal of an aeroplane service between Rawalpindi and Srinagar.—A. P.

INLAND AIR MAIL

KARACHI, April 7.

The inward airmail arrived at 7/35 this evening with four passengers. The Singapore airmail is leaving at 10 to-night.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT IMPROVEMENT

Black-legs Who Can't Put Steam On In Mills

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, April 7.

Yesterday registered another increase in attendance at the different mills. But in two mills trouble occurred, and but for a tactful handling of the situation, the two mills would have had to close down. In the Vishnu Mills and in the Narsinhirji Mills, workers came to loggerheads inside the mills. It appears that quite a number of black-legs were genuine strikers who had gone in merely to induce the black-legs to abandon their work. They very nearly succeeded, but the mill gates were closed in time and the men were induced to calm down to work.

To-day morning two meetings of strikers were held outside the municipal limits. They were well attended. The strike committee has declared that it would daily hold five to six meetings in different places outside the municipal limits. The Labour leaders are quite confident about the position. The permanent werker are hardly anywhere near the mills, and the substitute labour, that is quoted daily for showing increased attendance for the last four days, is hardly the material fit for the mills. No mill can be successfully worked with them. And the mill owners know it.

Several cases are pending in the courts against the strikers. The case of Mr. Malkarjin Vibhute, Labour leader, is due for hearing to-day.

Strike leaders went round the mill area in the morning, distributing exhortations by the strike committee to keep firm and carry the strike to a successful issue.

MILL ATTENDANCE SHOWS INCREASE

SHOLAPUR, April 7.

All the five mills showed further improvement in attendance by 300. The total number of operatives on work to-day numbered nearly 11,000. The order banning meetings was circumvented by strike leaders to-day by holding strikers meeting on the border line of the municipal limits just behind the mills.—A. P.

NIZAM'S DONATION TO SCHOOL

LUCKNOW, April 7.

It is understood that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Muslim Girls' High School, Lucknow, as a result of the memorial which was presented to him by the managing authorities of the institution.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN RELEASED

CAWNPORE, April 7.

Mr. G. G. Jog, who was released recently after serving two years' imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement arrived here to-day and was received by his numerous friends at the railway station.—A. P.

THIAH-MOPLAH PEACE PACT

CANNANORE, (Madras), April 7.

The Thias (Harijans) and the Moplah have entered into a solemn peace pact.

Sometime ago there was a clash between the two communities and so negotiations were set afoot to bring permanent peace among them. This pact is signed by the leaders of both the parties in the presence of the Sub-Collector of Tellicherry.—United Press.

SWAMI SATYADEVA AND HINDU SABHA

Ajmer Hindus' Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 7.

Ajmer Hindus in a meeting assembled protested against Swami Satyadeva Parivrajak's allegations against Hindusabha authorities. The Rajputana Provincial Hindusabha has also condemned the action of Swami Satyadeva for his alleged misguiding of Hindus by opening rival Hindusabhas.

The Nawab of Pataudi who left for Europe on Wednesday.

JINNAH'S UNITY PLANS BOUND TO FAIL

Hindu Leader Complains He Has Not Followed Up Condemnation Of White Paper With Constructive Lead To Country

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

"While I entirely agree with Mr. Jinnah on the necessity for unity among the communities, the fundamental idea of give-and-take does not appear to be a part of his plan, when he says that not only the Communal Award should not be altered, but that the safeguards which the Muslims insist on should be embodied in any scheme of reforms." Observers Sir Bahadur Krishnamachari, leader of the Centre Party in the Assembly in course of a statement.

He says: "Mr. Jinnah has come and gone. As an eminent lawyer and a shrewd and astute politician, he has been able to substantially achieve that unity among the Muslims which the Nawab Saheb of Chattari considers to be first essentially to obtaining unity among the various communities.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE LEAD.

In his statement to the press, he described the White Paper as "a treacherous scheme" and the problem of problems is "how to avoid the scheme being foisted upon India". So far, I have not seen any suggestion from him as to what he would advise his community or India to do, in case the White Paper is not modified on the lines of the Indian Delegates' Memorandum and other suggestions, as indeed there does not seem to be much probability in that direction. He does not say that the Muslim Community as a whole, or even a majority of them, would decline to work the same, however unsatisfactory it may be found to be.

The Begum Shah Nawaz has already sounded a note of warning against a wholesale rejection of the constitution by any community on the ground that it would not be to the best interests of the country, especially when Mr. Churchill and his confederates are out to wreck the scheme. It is a great pity that Mr. Jinnah omitted to follow up his condemnation of the White Paper with a constructive lead to the country.

PROBLEM OF AWARD.

The next point upon which Mr. Jinnah has made a pronouncement is regarding the achievement of unity between Hindus and Mahomedans without which the problem, as stated by him, could not be solved.

Now, let us analyse the position as envisaged by Mr. Jinnah. The Communal Award stands. It is true that the door is open for changing it, but surely as an experienced student of human nature, does he really think it possible, in the state of feeling that now obtains in the country for any change in respect of it or that it could be altered except on conditions for which there is no chance? He need not be reminded of the Lucknow Pact which, though entered into as a temporary measure and as part of the educative process by which the communities would shed their predilections in favour of communal representation, has not only not fulfilled the object of their original authors but has led to the Communal Award. There is no good fighting against this. It is human nature to stick to what it has got. Not only does the Communal Award stand till it is altered but, what is more, he claims that the Muslims must have all their safeguards. It would be an insult to Mr. Jinnah's intelligence to believe that with these two conditions he really expected that there was going to be that unity for which he eloquently pleaded.

WRONG LINE OF APPROACH.

I would point out that while I entirely agree with Mr. Jinnah on the necessity for a unity among the communities, the line chalked out by him is, in my humble opinion, the least fitted to achieve the end in view. The fundamental idea of "give and take" does not appear to be a part of his plan and the principle of "heads I win and tails you lose" is not the best one to secure a compromise. I may at once say, that, personally and as one who understands the conditions in his Province the Communal Award in no way affects me. It is the Bengalees and the Punjabis who are very much affected by it. Does Mr. Jinnah think thatt there is any change of their accepting the position formulated by him?—A. P.

"LIKE A TRUE RAJPUT WOMAN"

Judge's Compliment And Award Of Rs. 200 For Capturing Thief

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 7.

"You have played the part like a true Rajput woman," remarked Mr. Sewahans, Magistrate in giving reward of Rs. 200. Thus to a Hindu woman for her bravery in capturing single-handed a thief who was armed with deadly weapons a fortnight ago in the absence of male members of the house.

The thief was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SANGLI MERCHANTS' STRIKE ENDS

Rajasahib's Assurance Of Sympathetic Consideration

(From A Correspondent.)

SANGLI, April 7.

The prolonged strike of merchants ended to-day, the Chamber of Commerce withdrew its resolutions of non-co-operation and boycott, and expressed its loyalty to Huzur's order. It is understood that the Rjaasahib delivered a message to merchants to consider their grievances sympathetically. Business continues as usual.

"SPIRIT OF FREEDOM LIES IN SKILL OF HAND"

Mrs. Naidu Exhorts Countrymen To Take To Manual Labour

SPEECH AT HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION

"In our own country we have a plethora of academic educated men. We want people who know that in the skill of the craft, of the hand, lies the spirit of independence, the freedom from servitude," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in declaring open the "Exhibition of Handicrafts and Sewing articles' held at the Gilder Tank building under the auspices of Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, on Saturday evening.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

"It is not enough," she continued, "to look merely to the money value of the handicrafts but also to feel a pride in the production of those articles." She held that the "labour of a man's hand is a sign-manual of the man's character" and it was necessary that the artisans of our country should be educated in the production of finished articles. She referred to the fineness and finish of Chinese articles and attributed it to their honesty of purpose and determination in their craft. Mrs. Naidu expressed her unstinted appreciation of the programme of the evening—the dramatic acting of the children in the "Dialogue in Handicrafts"; the rhythm of the Marathi drill; the correctness of accent in the Urdu Dialogue which she said was very refreshing to hear in a city like Bombay, where bad Urdu was the usage of the day. She congratulated the Chairman of the Schools Committee, the Secretary and the staff, on the success of the function and on the enthusiasm shown by them, and expressed the hope that the following year would show an improvement and a definite advance in the quality and the quantity of the handicrafts exhibited.

THEIR OBJECTS.

Mrs. Malini B. Sukthankar, Chairman of the Schools Committee, in her welcome speech said that she felt great pleasure that on the eve of her retirement she had the opportunity of having such an illustrious personality at Mrs. Naidu, as the President of their function. She gave a short history of vocational education in handicrafts, such as carpentry, sewing, weaving, etc. till 1932, when Mr. Parulekar, the Secretary of the Schools Committee made a review of the whole system and proposed to overhaul it so as to give the children a means of earning their livelihood after leaving their Schools. The object of this Exhibition, which was the third of its kind was three-fold. "In the first place they enable us to take stock of the work done by us. Secondly they give teachers and the taught an opportunity to see the work done by others and to try to achieve better results for themselves. Finally, they give the parents and guardians and the general public an idea of the line on which our educational system is progressing." She pointed out that all the articles were made by the pupils and hoped that the money be realised would exceed that of the previous exhibition.

The exhibition will be kept open for three days and the President felt sanguine that the public would encourage such an enterprise by extending their patronage.

FILLIP TO RESEARCH WORK IN RICE

Research Station Opened At Nagina, U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, April 5.

A great fillip to the research work in rice in the United Provinces has been given by the opening of a research centre at Nagina, an importan place in Northern U. P. The credit for this scheme goes to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which has since its inauguration in 1929 given great impetus to scientific research in rice.

In this connection it may be mentioned that rice is an important crop in the United Provinces covering over seven million acres and forms the staple food of about 75 per cent of the population. Since as long ago as 1924 no systematic study of the crop has been made in these provinces.

The situation was complicated by the fact that the variety of rice ordinarily grown were mixtures of various distinct types. The worst feature of the situation was that in many cases the same variety was grown in different localities in different names, while in other cases different varieties were known by the same name in different localities.

The economic botanist has in the course of the last few years succeeded in removing this confusion of names and in isolating pure single line types which constitute the bulk of rice grown in the U. P. and now it is possible to isolate about 135 distinct types discharging the duplicates.

To solve some of these problems a rice research statton has been opened at Nagina, in Meerut District. A move in this direction was already made in 1929 when hybridization experiments were started at Cawnpore.

LIGHTNING TRAGEDY IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, April 7.

There was a heavy rainfall yesterday evening. Two municipal "Nakewallas" were struck with lightning and, as a result, one died on the spot and the other is lying in a serious condition in the Civil hospital.—A. P.

MINERS' STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Several Houses Bombed

UNION TOWN,

(Pennsylvania), April 7.

A baby was hurled from the cradle by the explosion of a bomb outside the home and four persons were injured. Several houses were bombed at the outbreak of strike violence in Fayette county, the mining district which is the hotbed of labour troubles.—Reuter's Special.

DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS

Nationalists To Contest

LUDHIANA, April 6.

The District Board elections are to be held next month and brisk preparations have already begun all over the district. The last date for filling applications for the nomination of the candidates has been fixed for April 10 and the polling begins in middle of May.

The elections have created a special interest and enthusiasm throughout the district owing to the fact that for the first time nationalists under the leadership of S. Mangal Singh B.A., have decided to set up a large number of candidates and to fight the election on a clear mandate to carry out the national programme of rural uplift. It may be mentioned that the elections for the District Board are on joint electorate system with no reservation of seats for any community —United Press.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru left by mail this evening for Calcutta. The former looked very weak and was taken to her compartment in an invalid chair.

The inmates of the Leper Asylum have returned to the asylum. It appears that the strike has been settled owing largely to the persuasion of the police.—A. P.

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